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CONTENTS

WILL THERE BE A DEFICIENCY? By Rev. J. D. Davis, Kiyoto, Japan . 305
YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW. By a Massachusetts Pastor 306
CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR . . . 307
MISSIONS OF THE BOARD 308
MICRONESIA MISSION.
The Work at Ponape — A Fifteenth Anniversary. — Many Labors — The Schools — Interest. — The November Gale. — Native Laborers — how far shall they be Trusted? — Hopeful Indications — Intemperance — New Police 308
JAPAN MISSION.
Prospect of a New Church in Hiogo. — Progress in Shikoku. — Medical Work at and around Kiyoto. — Other Work at Kiyoto 311
NORTH CHINA MISSION.
Baptisms — A Young Convert. — A Helper fallen away — Praying to the Idols for Rain 312
FOOCHOW MISSION — SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.
The Medical Work — its Promise. — Contributions at Foochow. — Visit to the "Up-River" Out-stations. — Stoned. — Flood at Foochow 314
MADURA MISSION — SOUTHERN INDIA.
Schools at Battalagundu — Change of Field — Idolatry 317
EASTERN TURKEY.
The Revival at Bitlis — A Careful Church. — Camping out as a Tonic. — The Condition of Turkey. — Normal School at Harpoot — the Pasha's Visit. — An Oppressed People. — Timely Aid — its Value. — Moslem Fanaticism — Excitement 317
WESTERN TURKEY.
Interest in Cesarea Out-stations. — Perplexed by various Calls for Labor. — Station Class at Constantinople — The Home. — Financial Fears. — Civil Affairs in Asia Minor, Bulgaria, and Servia 319
EUROPEAN TURKEY.
Work among Women. — Pleasant Cases at Yamboul. — Incidents at Merichleri. — Girls' Boarding-school at Samokove. — Publication Department of the Mission Work 322
MISCELLANY.
The Literature of Missions — its Value. — The Trials and the Happiness of Missionaries. — "Do Missionaries do any Good?" — Success of Missions. — Evidence of a Revival. — A Thank-offering. — The Way to Pray. — Gleanings. — Death. — Departure 325
SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR THE DEBT . . 329
CENTENNIAL OFFERINGS 330
DONATIONS RECEIVED IN AUGUST . . . 330

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THE

MISSIONARY HERALD.

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WILL THERE BE A DEFICIENCY?

BY REV. J. D. DAVIS, KIYOTO, JAPAN.

THIS is the first thought which comes to the minds of the men and women under commission of the A. B. C. F. M., as they turn their eyes from the ripe harvest fields where they are toiling, toward the home-land. Will the reduction of fifteen or twenty per cent. on appropriations for this year, be necessary again for the next year; and if so where will the end be, and what will the result be? One result will be, to demobilize and paralyze the missions of the Board. A recent writer in the "Congregationalist" took the ground, that however much the Board might find it necessary to cut down the appropriations for work, the salaries of the missionaries should remain intact. The salaries of the missionaries are none too high, certainly, to enable them to be most effective in their work, but I think they would all say, "If you must cut down the appropriations for our work, then either cut down our salaries also, or, if that is impracticable, call part of us home."

The true soldier dreads nothing else so much as inaction. To put a large army in the field and then cut off their supplies of ammunition, and their transportation, in the face of the enemy, is a folly of which no wise government would be guilty. It is just such a folly as this which threatens the army of the Lord on the world's battle-field. We are not sent here to remain inactive, and simply hold territory which is already acquired. We are on FOREIGN soil, to subjugate it to Christ. To do this, we must have ammunition and transportation. We must have the power to multiply ourselves by native agencies. If we cannot have these, then half of us had better go home, so that the remainder can have means to work with.

But who shall go? Are the stewards of the Master ready to say that Kiyoto should be given up, and that the band of workers here should go home? Every one of the thousand or more churches which give nothing for this work during this centennial year is virtually saying this. But does the Master want any stations given up? Does He want Kiyoto given up?

We have now five different preaching stations in this great city, and nearly all the buildings crowded to their utmost capacity. More than a thousand intelligent persons have come to my house since January 1st, for no other errand

than to inquire about the Way; nearly all of them hearing of a Saviour for the first time. Men come from a distance to inquire about the truth. To give one or two examples from among many: A very intelligent middle-aged man came to Kiyoto three months ago, from the Province of Ise, sixty miles northeast. Here he heard the gospel preached, bought a copy of each of the Gospels in Japanese, a copy of the Chinese New Testament, and a German Testament, which he could read, and returned home. In about a month he came back, bringing with him seven young men to enter the school; and he himself has, since then, spent all his time studying and hearing about the Bible. And "Behold he prayeth," and is hoping to go back and preach the gospel to his countrymen! Another man has recently come from five hundred miles to the west, and he wants to have some one explaining the Bible to him all the time, from morning till night.

Shall this work be stopped? Shall such tours as Brother Atkinson and the native helpers have recently made into the heart of old Shikoku, preaching for weeks to audiences of from three to six hundred, who heard the gospel for the first time, be given up? Shall the opening work around Kobe and Osaka be given up? Shall the soldiers of the Lord be recalled just as the walls of Jericho are falling down flat before them? With the American churches, with the individual Christians in those churches, rests the answer to these questions.

YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW.[1]

By a Massachusetts Pastor.

The number of Christians yet living, who remember the great interest caused by the formation of the American Board, and who rendered help in its early years, is rapidly growing small. Death is summoning them from faith and hope, to sight and fruition. Most of these have shown the depth and fervor of their devotion by contributions regularly made, and many, in dying, have left legacies as the final proof of their sympathy and love for the work. It is evident that the gifts and legacies from this class of persons are almost at an end. The original stock has nearly passed away.

Now, to meet this increasing deficiency, has there been raised a class of Christians whose hearts are filled with the old fire, — whose contributions will surely and steadily flow for the support of the foreign missionary work? Are our new converts, who will soon be doing the important work of the church, thoroughly interested in the endeavor to evangelize the world? Upon a right answer to these questions depends the completion of the work already undertaken, and even the very existence of the Board itself. It is unfortunately true, that conversion to Christ does not always mean conversion to a love of missionary interests. Various causes have operated to make the first *seem* not necessarily to include the second, whereas, in truth, they cannot be separated.

The young should be faithfully taught that remoteness of field makes a difference, as to Christian labor, only of place, and not of kind, — that each Christian act, done even for our nearest friend, is truly a missionary act, and that each mis-

[1] This paper was prepared for a special occasion in the writer's own parish, and afterwards was sent for publication, in the hope that it might do good. — Ed.

sionary act, though done on plains remote, is a Christian act. Such teaching unifies religious work, subjects all hearts to the centripetal forces of Christ's love, and creates a deep interest in those for "whom, having not seen," we are asked to contribute.

Some hints may be useful as to the modes of giving instruction upon missionary matters: —

1. The use of new terms may prove helpful by giving freshness to the general subject. Men often tire of hearing the word "missionary," but they are never tired of hearing of Jesus Christ, and of *his* work, wherever done. They may even tire of the words "American Board," but they will always be interested in the planting of the cross in other lands, and will support the society whose work it is to do it.

2. New uses may be devised for the employment of missionary intelligence, by which its close connection with the Scripture will be obvious, and so a thirst will be created for more. Thus the Missionary Herald is a very interesting and instructive commentary on the Sabbath-school lessons in the Acts of the Apostles. Peter's sermon is the missionary sermon for to-day. The success of missions depends entirely on the principles, applied, which underlie the successes of Pentecost.

3. Special services may be useful. Recently we observed a Mission Sabbath. In the morning, one in the service of the Board addressed the congregation, in his effective style. By the use of large maps, additional vividness was given to the remarks. Probably it did not occur to him, as he used my fish-pole to point out places on the maps, that he was fishing for men. He not only fished, but he actually caught some, — to be used as contributors, and perhaps for other missionary purposes. In the afternoon an interesting service was held by the Woman's Board, under the auspices of the local organization. Addresses were made by the very efficient president of the latter, by Miss ——, of Boston, and others. In the evening the usual monthly concert was mingled with a preaching service, in which the one who preached in the morning took the prominent part. The services of the day proved a decided success, by developing new interest in the foreign work. I believe that the *Mission Sabbath* should have a fixed place in our observance of "the times and seasons." The occurrence of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service added solemnity, and gave special occasion for a new and fuller consecration to God's work.

4. In asking contributions, the ground of obligation should be carefully stated. It is not the American Board, but the command and love of Christ. The largest collections occur when the speaker, feeling what Christ has done for him, points to the Cross, and presses his hearers to ask the question, "What shall I render unto *the Lord* for all his benefits toward me?"

Gloucester, Mass., *August*, 1876.

CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

The donations for August, 1875, were $80,012.81, and the legacies amounted to $13,111.79, making a total of $93,124.60. For the same month this year

the regular donations have been $58,446.04. There have been received, also, $516.78 for the debt, and $1,159.18 for the Centennial Fund, so that the total of donations has amounted to $60,122. The legacies have amounted to $11,-268.80, making the entire receipts of August, 1876, $71,390.80, almost $20,000 below those of last year.

Still it is the privilege of the Prudential Committee to report a debt at the beginning of the new year of only $31,050.22. They had expected it to be considerably larger; but owing to the unusual efforts which they have made, in concurrence with the missionaries, to keep down the expenditures of the past twelve-month, it stands at the figures just mentioned. In view of all the circumstances, they feel that they have special cause for thankfulness for this result; (1), to those friends of the Board who have contributed so generously in a season of exceptional pecuniary embarrassment, and (2), to Him who directs all Christian missions, and all Christian endeavors wherever put forth.

MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

Micronesia Mission.

THE WORK AT PONAPE — A FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Some of the brethren at Ponape embraced an opportunity presented by a passing vessel in May, to send letters by way of China. Mr. Sturges forwarded two sheets of what had been commenced as a journal letter, but in which he had written only twice, — November 18th, 1875, and February 15th, 1876, — before the vessel called at the island. The first date was a few days after the *Morning Star* left for the east and Honolulu, and he commenced his narration at the time of his return in that vessel to Ponape, after his visit to outstations on other islands. He wrote: —

"Having left my mail and said good-by to friends on board, I kept on around this island, to visit our children at their Ponape homes, that I might relate to them the good work going on among their cousins on neighboring islands. Without any planning of my own, it was so ordered that the great day of our gathering at Kiti, our first missionary home, should be on the 15th anniversary of the organization of that church, — was it the 'crystal wedding?' We certainly had sunny times together. The 'ship's log' says: 'On Nov. 11th, 1860, three native converts were baptized and constituted into the First Ponape Church.' Two of that three were present at our meeting. From that mother church have come eight home and five foreign churches, making up rather a pretty family of fourteen Christian communities in all. One of the very pleasant thoughts suggested by the report was that these churches are not only one in Christ, but are made up largely of their own findings and gatherings. They have done most of the work themselves, the Board furnishing two American missionaries, excepting for five years, when there was but one.

"I am very glad to be at home once more, and my wife and people are glad to have me. I am not as young as I once was, and find the comforts and rest of home a little more important. Still I find it very pleasant to be away among those little families. They do all they can to make me comfortable, and I am glad to do what I can to make them happy."

MANY LABORS — THE SCHOOLS — INTEREST.

"February 18th. Care of the churches and superintending a school with fourteen rather childish teachers, together with 'boss' carpentering in the erection of some half a dozen houses, leaves me little time to fill up my journal. The time is all pleasantly occupied, and if plenty of work and willing natives are encourage-

ments, we ought not to be low-spirited. The church at this place, and that of Japalap, have about completed a second 'imenkaian,' — a kind of boarding-house for boys. A similar one was erected last year for girls. These are helpful to our school, as we gather in them scholars from abroad, and try to keep them a little more under our eye. There is also quite a disposition to gather at the station; several good houses have been put up, and we trust our scattered flock will bring themselves nearer to us, thus greatly saving us and helping them. Especially since the week of prayer, our meetings have been well attended. Every night our school-house is pretty well packed, and our 'daylight' prayer-meeting is well sustained. I attend all the meetings, and though often very weary, it is a 'pleasant weary,' as one of my deacons once said."

THE NOVEMBER GALE.

"Since the gale in November, which destroyed so much, — nearly all of the incoming crops,— there has been no little difficulty in getting supplies of food; but the people have not shown any signs of wishing to put us, or their more than twenty foreign boarders, on allowance. The little church at Kiti was a great sufferer. Eighteen houses went down in the gale, and both the churches,—the old one, which they were using for the school, and the new one erected on the site of the one burnt in 1864, — the one on which we all spent so much prayer and labor! Is it that the Lord does not want a first-class building there? Four good ones there have been, shall I say, 'untimely' destroyed! The people have, however, shown good pluck, and are now worshipping in their fifth house, a neat and good building.

"I hesitate to close my school, lest the scattered flock may lose some of the seriousness and interest now so manifest among us. But I must go to other sheep, of other folds, needing a shepherd's care. This going is pleasant, as done for the Master."

NATIVE LABORERS — HOW FAR SHALL THEY BE TRUSTED.

It can do no harm to let Mr. Sturges, one of the earnest, faithful, and successful pioneers in Micronesia, express his views, as differing from those expressed by a much esteemed brother in the Zulu mission, on a question of great practical importance. Continuing the letter from which extracts have been given above, he says: —

"I was much interested in an article from South Africa, in the December Herald, for 1874, which came in the last mail, on the willingness of the natives to start a foreign mission.[1] My heart went up very high, as I read of this very hopeful movement to reach the outside masses of that vast continent, by sending out native converts. But down went my heart more than it went up at first, when I read, 'They *should not go alone*.' 'White generals led the African troops to victory or death.' (And just a little more of the latter than the former, as I think they would do your African teachers!) We white folks, especially the 'regular army' part, may yet learn that raw recruits, with brave hearts and good sense, with the instruction and discipline they get in our training-schools, will do better fighting *alone* than with us! Manassa (Manaja) was baptized into this church not quite ten years ago (he must have been then twenty-five years old). He was afterwards made deacon, then licensed to preach, then sent to the island of Pingelap, is now ordained as an evangelist, and has charge of a church of 122 members, and a congregation of from 800 to 1,000, nearly all of whom are in school. A more respected or better kept leader could hardly be found. If I should hear that Andover or New Haven were heeding the call from Africa for 'white generals,' and one of them should be on his way to Pingelap, I should have the flag at half-mast pretty soon!

The three teachers landed on the Mortlocks in 1873, each had a church in less than two years, are all living in neat houses built by their people, and all well provided for, at no expense to the Board. One of them is ordained, and all the ordinary means of grace are provided for

[1] See *Missionary Herald*, for December 1874, pp. 387, 388.

those islands, with quite a start in 'literature' for their schools; and all the work of these teachers who were, fifteen years ago, in the darkness of heathenism! They went to a people of strange speech, very wild and savage; and when one said to me, 'Why, you don't think of leaving these teachers here without some trade with which to buy food?' I said, 'That is just what I am going to do. The people have agreed to feed them, and we will make the trial.' The trial was made, and just such a trial I should like to see made all over the world. Are not our converts just the best pioneers for people of similar habits with themselves? Who so likely to get the favor and confidence of their neighbors, and adapt themselves to the situation?

"Now let not Andover and New Haven draw back. Let them heed the loud call from Africa, and from all over the world, and from the headquarters in heaven! There is need of splendid generalship, but a generalship that can train raw recruits to go out and get victories *alone*. Missionary Boards can do little more than occupy central stations. Let them do this, and leave the work of *spreading* largely to the converts. Our native churches *must* have *foreign* work. Kept at home and within themselves, they are mere dwarfs, hot-bed plants, having little chance or motive to grow.

"May 19th. A passing vessel gives us an opportunity to send to China. This is the famine year for news; our latest dates from friends are more than a year old. We have just heard from Ebon; Mr. Snow's health poor. Mrs. Logan, also, is not well. What is to become of our opening harvests? But the Lord will no doubt take care of his own work. Our schools on Ponape are full, and new places are opening. Our foreign work is cheering. We shall take reinforcements to the west. Oh, for strength to work the fields so promising. We are greatly encouraged by the willingness many of our converts show to work for Jesus. There is progress, and this we are glad to take as showing what our people may do if educated up to a higher standard."

HOPEFUL INDICATIONS — INTEMPERANCE — NEW POLICE.

Mr. Logan wrote from the Renan station, Ponape, May 18th: —

"Acting upon the advice of Mr. Chamberlain, of which we heartily approved, we began school last season upon the plan of having all the females sew for an hour upon garments for the Ponape teachers, at home and abroad. A large number in the school took offense at this and left, but in a few weeks all came back, and more with them, and took hold of the work. We had a vacation of two weeks in March. We began the school year with but forty or fifty pupils, now we have an enrollment of 180, with an average attendance of about 150. At Anak, our nearest out-station, there is a school conducted by the natives themselves, with fifty or sixty scholars; and probably an equal or larger number at U.

"Our Sabbath congregations are increased, there are a few inquiring the way to life, and some of the fallen ones are seeking again the Saviour they had cast aside. There is interest, too, at some points which seemed to be closed against us a few months ago.

"Our work at the beginning of the year was suffering severely from evils connected with the use of intoxicating drinks. About two months ago, a man was killed, near by, in a drunken brawl, and this seemed to wake up the people. A public meeting was called by the natives themselves, to meet here at Renan. It was attended by nearly all the high chiefs of the two tribes which make up our congregation, and by many of the people. The chiefs appointed a force of about fifty men to be the conservators of order, and these at once began a crusade against liquor. The principal liquor in use is made from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. To obtain this sap, an incision is made in the shoot on which the young nuts are forming; and if this shoot is cut off close to the tree, no more sap can be obtained from it. The police force, headed by a high chief, went about in all the districts of these two tribes, and made pretty thorough work of the 'jekalui' business, and intemperance is now

thoroughly held in check. This force is also doing a good work in arresting and tying up for a season all who are guilty of adultery, stealing, fighting, etc. It is the first move in the direction of law on this side of the island. Hitherto the only law has been custom and the will of the chiefs; and the powers of the latter were rarely exerted except to promote their own selfish interests.

"The new police force make some very ridiculous blunders with regard to their duties, but the movement is in the right direction, and promises to be fruitful in good results.

"Until recently the highest chief in each of the two tribes in Mr. Sturges's field has been a thorough heathen. Now, both are anxious to be taught, and many of their people show a disposition to seek the light. The work seems more promising than at any time before since we reached Ponape. There are evidences of reviving spiritual life which are cheering. We have heard from Mokil and Pingelap since the sailing of the 'Star.' The work was prospering at both places."

Japan Mission.

PROSPECT OF A NEW CHURCH IN HIOGO.

Mr. Atkinson wrote from Kobe, June 19th: —

"There are now a few in Hiogo [adjoining Kobe] who have begun to follow Jesus. One man was an out and out bad fellow, in various directions. He is so changed that many of his neighbors, though fearing and hating the 'Jesus Religion,' say 'There must be *something good* in it, or this man wouldn't be so changed for the better.' Five waited on me day before yesterday, and asked about the organization of a church. They said they wanted a church that would stand by itself, paying its own chapel rent and other incidental expenses. This is what they meant by 'standing by itself,' — not independency. They also said they would like one of the Kobe church members — naming him — as my assistant. Of course I could not be over there at every service, and they would like to have that man there when I could not be. The probability is that a church will be organized there about the first of August. But the unfortunate thing about the man they choose is that he is the choice everywhere.

"The church in Kobe is rather dreading a church in Hiogo, fearing that the one here may be weakened in some way. But I trust the movement will prove to be only a stimulus to good works. A few now in the Kobe church may transfer their relationship to Hiogo, and so there may be a little pecuniary loss, but I think there will be great gain. Already the Hiogo people — the few interested — are planning to buy a building for church uses. This is stirring up those in Kobe, and they are going to see what can be done here about such a building!"

PROGRESS IN SHIKOKU.

Mr. Atkinson's deeply interesting account of a visit to the island of Shikoku, published in August, will not have been forgotten. He now writes: —

"The work all around us is going on continuously and progressively. The word from Shikoku continues to be good. We hear now and then of people who heard of the truth through us, who are now taking down their gods and god-shelves, and destroying them. I do wish that some one could go and live there, and carry on the work so pleasantly opening. Perhaps by autumn some one may be able to go. Of course whoever goes must have a school, otherwise there can be no residence there; but such a self-supporting school would make a good feeder for Kiyoto, and the distance would be ample, — two hundred and fifty English miles. The central government does not seem to trouble itself about Christianity in the empire. It can evidently be taught anywhere, provided the local authorities are agreed. The one hindrance is the twenty-five miles treaty limit. We go outside this limit only on passport for a trip, or as connected with schools or government works."

MEDICAL WORK AT AND AROUND KIYOTO.

In connection with all the interest and encouragement attending the missionary

work in Japan, it would be strange if there were not found times and places of less promise than has been common; strange, indeed, if sore disappointment and serious opposition should not be encountered. No one need be surprised, therefore, to find that Dr. Taylor, in a letter from which extracts will now be given, expresses some disappointment. On removing to Kiyoto he found the field not so fully prepared for the work he hoped to do as other places, where he had been before. For the direct work of preaching the gospel, however, the opening there seems to be all that could reasonably be expected. He writes from there, June 27th: —

"As I wrote you before coming here, I hoped to open several new stations around Kiyoto, through the influence of medical work. So far I have not been able to realize those expectations. I began going to Fushima, a large place, some seven miles to the south of Kiyoto, but have not been able to effect an opening there, owing to the hostile attitude of the [local] government. I have even been under the necessity of suspending my visits there. The Ken officials do not even allow the Fushima doctors to call me in as counsel, to see any of their patients.

"In Kiyoto I have done but little medical work, though I have all I wish to do, — all that it is profitable to do, — in the ways now open to me. Unless I can operate through the native physicians, the influence of the medical work is shorn of half its strength; and this I have not been able to do as yet, to any considerable extent, the officials having refused permission for me to open a dispensary through native physicians.

"In Otsu, a large place about eight miles to the east, I have as yet failed to open a dispensary and preaching place, through lack of interest on the part of native physicians. The officials there do not appear to be opposed.

"At Hikoni, also a large place, some thirty-five miles from here, on the east shore of Lake Bewa, I have opened a dispensary. I go there once a month, they paying enough to defray my expenses and those of a Bible-worker. We have had preaching there since I first went, in March, though we were interrupted for a short time, through the influence of priests. Now all appears favorable; the audience generally about fifty, intelligent and attentive. If we are permitted to carry on our work there uninterruptedly, I see great reason to hope that, within a year or eighteen months, a church may be organized. Through the influence of the Hikoni physicians I have attempted to open other stations in the vicinity, but thus far have failed.

"The work in Kobe and Osaka, in Banshu, and along the Inland Sea, so far as I have been west, is easy compared with the work here. I am made sensible day by day that we are in the heart of Japan, and not on its borders."

OTHER WORK AT KIYOTO.

"There have been, most of the time since I came here, nearly fifty students in the school. Our other work here is encouraging, and we hope to enjoy more and more freedom for effort. We now have preaching at four different places regularly, and occasionally at a fifth; at Mr. Davis's every Sabbath at ten o'clock, A. M., congregation about 100, and prayer-meeting on Friday evenings; at Mr. Neesima's, Sabbath preaching at three P. M., congregation about 80; at Mr. Doane's, preaching every Sabbath at ten A. M., congregation about 20, and in the evening at eight P. M., congregation about 65; at Mr. Learned's, preaching Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock, congregation, thus far, about 100. Making allowance for those who attend twice, at different places, I should say that some 250 or 275 different people hear the gospel every Sabbath in Kiyoto. The interest and attendance are increasing. The fifth place is at the house of a native, where a few gather privately and have preaching."

North China Mission.

BAPTISMS — A YOUNG CONVERT.

MR. STANLEY wrote from Tientsin June 21st, reporting incidents of "a trip to Shantung," visiting out-stations, etc. He states: —

"I was quite ill on Saturday night before starting for home, but managed to get in a full day's work on the Sabbath, May 28th. It was a general or monthly meeting, for all the converts in the vicinity of Páng Chia village. I had three services, examined and baptized two persons. One of these was a lad, eleven years old, grandson of the elderly man, Mr. Wu, who was baptized last October. They walked six miles Saturday evening, that they might keep the Sabbath. I was quite surprised at the amount and clearness of the little fellow's knowledge. The old gentleman says, that whenever he sits down to read his Testament his grandson comes to read also, with his book. When he told me the little fellow had come all the way of his own accord, to be baptized, because he wanted to be Jesus' disciple, I concluded that his knowledge must be very superficial, and that he imagined he would derive some immediate benefit from the act. But his answers were clear, though the question was put in several different ways. He seemed to comprehend fully that baptism and church membership mean nothing unless accompanied by repentance, faith, and a holy life. His name is 'Precious Measure,' and if he fulfills present promise, I trust he may become a useful man.

"The other was a young man twenty-three years of age, and nephew of Mr. Wu. He cannot read, but has learned with wonderful clearness, from his uncle, the gospel story and its meaning."

A HELPER FALLEN AWAY.

"I can hardly give you more than an outline of 'talks' and efforts, and results at Ti Ch'i. I arrived there Tuesday afternoon, May 16th, and left the following Tuesday forenoon. I was received kindly, as formerly, by the converts. Found Chia there [a former helper, who had gone to the Romanists]. He was turned out of 'my room' in Mr. Wu Chang Tái's yard, to give me a place. In the evening I met some of the members, — all could not come, — and we had some 'talk.' They said they were perplexed, and were very glad I had come. They told me the points of superiority in Catholicism as Chia had presented them, and I compared these with corresponding points in our own system, and set forth the main errors, — *e. g.*, indulgence, the confessional, Mariolatry, etc., in the light of Bible truth. They were amazed at these things, and said they never would return to idols, having once left them when they gave up Buddhism. And as men could neither forgive nor condemn, they never could confess to a priest. But while it was evident that there was dissatisfaction, it was quite as evident that they were unwilling to break with Chia. On Wednesday he came to see me. I put to him some facts and questions which rather staggered him, but he was already well posted in Romish sophistry, and could not be held to the clear statements of Scripture. . . . . Although the little company there is somewhat divided now, I do not think this will continue; nor do I think they will join the Catholics. Chia's influence seems to me to be waning.

"Respecting the converts at other places, with the exception of two who are a little uncertain, I have very little fear of defection. They have had a high regard for Chia; but as he aided some of them in acquiring a knowledge of Christ, and himself preached against Catholicism, they are amazed at his course now. They ascribe it to his being deceived, to headiness, or diabolical possession; but predict that he knows too much truth to remain where he now is long. 'What a pity,' said one, 'that one who has done so much good as he should become so wicked.' So, while he is doing his utmost, he will accomplish less than he hoped and expected."

PRAYING TO THE IDOLS FOR RAIN.

Mr. Blodget, of Peking, sends the following among his "occasional notes," dated June 2d: —

"To-morrow the Emperor of China, his princes and high officers, are again to visit the temples and altars to offer sacrifices and pray for rain. Already have they done this twelve times, on twelve different days this year, and each time, as now, by a previous public announcement in the Peking Gazette.

"The Emperor, young as he is, will go

in person to two temples, adjoining the palace, the 'Ta Kau Tien' and the 'Shz Ying Kung.' He also directs his uncle, 'the Fifth Prince,' that is, the fifth son of the late Emperor, Tau Kwong, to go to the 'Altar of Heaven,' to offer sacrifices and pray to Shangti, or Heaven. He directs another uncle, 'the Sixth Prince,' Kung, who has so long been at the head of the government, to repair to the 'Altar of Earth,' to sacrifice and pray to the Goddess of the Earth. He sends the Ninth Prince to the 'Altar of the God of the Year'; Prince Li to the 'Chueh Sh'nêng Sz'; Prince Chêng to the 'Pool of the Black Dragon'; Chai Ch'êng to the 'Chau Hsien Miau'; I Môh to the 'Hsuen Jen Miau'; Tsai Lan to the 'Ming Ho Mian'; Tsai Chz to the temple of the Dragon God in the 'Ts'ing I Park'; Tsai Ying to the temple of the Dragon God in the 'Ts'ing Ming Park'; I Hsiang to the 'Pool of the White Dragon.'

"These all are directed to prepare themselves on the previous day, by abstinence and self-restraint, and unitedly to offer up their prayers and sacrifices on the day appointed; the Tauist and Buddhist priests in the two temples which the Emperor visits also offering their prayers, and the princes and high officers seeking, by all care in the performance of their duties, to draw down the precious rain."

Foochow Mission — Southeastern China.

THE MEDICAL WORK — ITS PROMISE.

WRITING from Foochow on the 15th of May, Dr. Osgood asks permission to build a cheap hospital for the better accommodation of the many patients who seek relief at his hands. The number of patients treated at his dispensary, during the last eleven months reported, was 5,134, a very considerable number requiring serious surgical operations; and he was "on several occasions obliged to discharge patients when only half cured, to make room for more urgent cases." In regard to the medical work, its importance and promise, he says, briefly: —

"The longer I remain in China the more I become convinced that medical missionary effort is a powerful auxiliary to the cause of missions. When we look at the wide field of usefulness awaiting the Christian medical man here, and then turn to America and see nearly every city and town overrun with physicians, it seems strange that so few first-class men offer themselves for this work. There is room for the best talent, and no fear of competition. True, the success of our work in bringing men into the church has not been what I could have wished; yet I have great reason to rejoice that a few have heard the truth and have been saved. I have in mind one case. Some two years since a young man came from a country village to be treated for a large ulcer. His appearance was anything but prepossessing, and I came to the conclusion that he was honest, but had very little mind. He could not read, and had never heard of the truth, or of a Saviour. He remained as an in-patient several months, and at last became interested, and commenced praying and learning to read. He was afterwards received into the church, and has done well since. For some months he was employed as a bookseller, doing good service, and he is now in the training-school, making good progress in his studies. Many of the patients return to fields occupied by the Methodist and Church Missions, and if there is fruit, it is gathered in by them.

"This work, in the past, has been supported in the main by funds secured here, in Foochow. The work is well established, and the reputation of the hospital extends throughout a large part of the province. Patients frequently come from distant towns in the interior, where the Word has never been preached, and where we cannot expect to establish stations for years to come. These patients have never heard of God or of the way of life, and their coming to remain as in-patients, it may be for weeks, gives a fine opportunity to extend a knowledge of Christian truth, if there is room to receive them."

CONTRIBUTIONS AT FOOCHOW.

In another brief note, dated June 2d,

Dr. Osgood notices generous contributions to the cause at Foochow, saying: —

"As my hospital funds were getting low, I started out on a tour of visitation among the foreign residents here, asking God to give me success. I spent over two days in securing subscriptions for the hospital. Result, over $1,100, or to put it exact, $1,154. About $300 of this amount was from the Chinese, — one Chinaman giving $100.

"I had kind treatment, and nearly every one gave something. One man wished me to engage in private practice, intimating that he could secure me a civil appointment with a salary of $1,000. I thanked him for his offer, but declined it. The Lord pays better wages than silver dollars. I have my field, and thank God that I am permitted to have a part in the good work of preaching Christ here."

VISIT TO THE "UP-RIVER" OUT-STATIONS.

Messrs. Walker and Blakely both wrote early in June, reporting a tour up the River Min, to visit helpers and look after the work in that portion of the field. A few extracts may serve to indicate the nature of such missionary labors. Mr. Walker writes: —

"Mr. Blakely and myself started May 2d, and reached Yongkau May 9th. Most of my time there was spent in going over the books of Ezra and Esther with the helper; but one day was occupied in visiting the home of the church member Hwak-sung (Flourishing Fir), who has been so zealous and successful in bringing others into the kingdom. The country all round Yongkau consists of red hills, from one hundred to five hundred feet high, just the thing for tea-growing. All through these hills we could see the same thing we found at Hwak-sung's, namely, settlers from Ting-chow-foo, in the southwestern part of this province, living in scattered families instead of villages, every man on his own piece of ground. They have, as yet, no temples, and but very few of those village and neighborhood ties which root the Chinese so strongly in idolatry. The helper, calling my attention to this, lamented his entire ignorance of the Ting-chow dialect; and regretted that we had not a helper who understood their dialect and could go about among these scattered families, while they are so free, comparatively, from the usual hindrances. We found that Hwak-sung (he makes me think of Ps. i. 3) had brought in still another inquirer, Kieu-pau ("Ask Precious Things") by name, with whose appearance we were much pleased. He is about thirty years old, has a very pleasant manner with an intelligent countenance. A few months ago he hardly knew a single character, and now he reads quite readily. He is very zealous, and I cannot but hope that he may prove just the man we need to work among the Ting-chow men of that region.

"Of the eleven members who have been received at Yongkau one has renounced his profession and gone back to opium-eating; one has moved away and been lost sight of; the other nine are all running well, with perhaps the exception of one. Sunday, May 14th, we received Kieu-pau to the church, and administered the sacrament. · In conversation with the Ting-chow men, I found that their speech closely resembles the Cantonese. Ting-chow was once a part of that province, and for the most part belongs to the water-shed of that province, drained by the Pearl River.

"The following Thursday found us at Shau-wu, where most of our time was taken up with plans and discussions in regard to so fitting up the premises that we might, if thought best, move our families there next autumn. Two inquirers kept the Sabbath with us and our helpers. One of them, who has but just begun to inquire, appears very well, and has a mother, living about five miles away, who, the helpers say, also seems very much interested.

"We left Shau-wu May 23d, and arrived at Tsiang-loh May 26th, having been delayed nearly one day by rain and flood. We found the helper, who had just moved to that place, in possession of the chapel, by no means a suitable place. He had failed to secure any other residence for his family, and we had to con-

tent ourselves with damp, musty rooms, in an adjoining native tavern. It was the time of the Dragon-boat festival, which was celebrated this year with unusual zeal and splendor. Everybody, and all his neighbors, were out sight-seeing, and we came in for a good share of friendly curiosity. However, on Saturday I managed to go over parts of Ezra and Esther with the helpers. Sunday we had services in the tavern, the sacrament in the morning, and preaching to outsiders in the afternoon. Monday morning we started for home, and without any serious detention arrived Thursday P. M., June 1st."

STONED.

Mr. Blakely, reporting the same tour, mentions the following incident: —

"We arrived at Yenping May 30th. Our boat was detained there three and a half hours. We were advised not to go into the city, 'the streets were rather dirty.' I was curious, however, to get a look at the interior of the place where, a few months before, placards had been posted up calling upon the people to 'expel the foreigners.' With umbrella in hand I started up the street. Trade seemed to be quite brisk, the people appeared well, and I thought I would go back to the boat, get some books and return, hoping to sell a few; but taking care not to go far away from the boat. As I was passing out of the city gate, and upon the wharf, a few pieces of tile were thrown down from the top of the wall, striking the wharf near me. Passing a little further on, I turned round and asked the people (they were then but few) who was their teacher? At this, a great brick came over the wall, apparently thrown by a literary man, who had a very bad look. I passed on to the boat, and under the matting which protects from sun and rain. In the mean time a great crowd collected at the gate, and the missiles still continued to come from the top of the wall, striking our boat sometimes with considerable force. One specimen, as large as a man's fist, we brought away. Men and boys were engaged in the affair, though after a little it was principally small boys. Our boat soon retreated, nobody was hurt, and we at length started on our way. The matter has been reported to our Consul, who is quite friendly to the missionaries."

FLOOD AT FOOCHOW.

On the 14th of June Mr. Walker appended the following to his letter: —

"Foochow has been visited by a most terrible flood, such as has not occurred before within the memory of the oldest men. There was a flood about forty years ago, which old people have been accustomed to speak of as the greatest known, but this one has exceeded that by about two feet. The whole plain of Foochow has been one vast lake, with the water in many places eight or ten feet deep. In many cases the people were driven from their lofts to their roofs. Many houses have been swept away, and many others, built with mud walls, have fallen in, so that, between drowning and crushing, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, have perished! As if this were not enough, swarms of human vultures have gone about at night, in boats, robbing, and even murdering. The suburbs just outside the south gate have been like a bedlam for the last two nights. The officers have had the soldiers out, and have made a great show of protecting the people, but I fear much of it has been only show. To-day the water is six or seven feet lower, which brings it about down to the level of the ordinary floods which occur every year, and we are again able to communicate with the foreign settlement. It has been a sad, sad time, such as I hope never to see again, but the worst seems over. *Seems*, I say, for it is threatening to rain again, and another flood on top of this would be terrible indeed."

Mrs. Walker, writing on the 15th of June, remarks: "Thousands have lost their lives in this flood; many more have had their houses swept away by the waters; and they feel, as one woman said to us at the chapel, where the distribution of rice is going on, that those who were swept away with their houses were the more fortunate. The foreign community, including the missionaries, have given $1,200 to buy rice for the sufferers, and

have put it into the hands of the missionaries to distribute."

Madura Mission — Southern India.

SCHOOLS AT BATTALAGUNDU — CHANGE OF FIELD — IDOLATRY.

WRITING from Battalagundu, June 19th, Mr. John S. Chandler says: —

"We returned from the Hills on the 7th instant, and find no lack of work. Our schools have increased exceedingly this term. We now have 28 girls and 48 boys, after having refused eight. How we shall be able to support so many I do not know; probably more will have to be sent home. The fees have been raised twenty per cent. this year.

"But, in regard to the missionary work, the chief matter of interest to *us* is the decision of the mission transferring us to the Pulney station, that father and mother, on their return from America, may come here. It is pleasant to anticipate their return. As to our going to Pulney, we simply do not know, and await the course of future events to learn how the work there will affect us.

"I went down from Kodi Kanal, in company with two others, and met Dr. Chester there, in order to see the helpers and the place with him. What we learned of the schools was very flattering to the teachers and to Dr. Chester. But I never saw such rigid heathenism, nor felt the power of idolatry, as on that day, when we visited the famous rock with all its temples, and saw a stream of parties, some consisting of individuals, others of ten or twenty persons of both sexes, coming to perform their rites in worshiping a stone! Hard as that solid rock must be the hearts of those multitudes; and only one thought kept me from feeling that my prospects were discouraging. It was the Scripture sentence, 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.' Steps cut in the rock lead to the top, and every night the whole passage is illuminated with lamps along the ascent, and around the temple on the summit. The expense of these kerosene street lamps is all defrayed by rich merchants of another district."

Eastern Turkey.

THE REVIVAL AT BITLIS — A CAREFUL CHURCH.

MR. KNAPP wrote from Bitlis, July 1st: —

"The revival of last winter, the influence of which is still apparent, proved most refreshing to our hearts, and has led us to crave just such an atmosphere for the remainder of our lives. I have written, in my pocket memorandum, the names of one hundred and twelve persons (fifty of them females) who were brought under conviction of sin. I am sure I have not the names of all, for there was one ward, in which two weekly prayer-meetings were held, that I did not visit, and consequently I do not know the personal history of all the one hundred and fifty that attended those meetings. If I should assume to vote in our church meetings, I am confident I should raise my hand for admitting to the church the majority of the one hundred and twelve. As it is, I am happy to say, our church is very careful and searching in its frequent examinations of candidates, and only *eleven*, as yet, have been received as members. Said a brother, who had been appointed by the church to examine the female candidates, 'You must not think it an easy matter to be admitted into the church. I was examined and counseled for *four years* before I was received!' The church has recently excommunicated a young man, — and he was one of our students, — not because he had been guilty of any scandalous sin, but because he had not properly heeded its oft-repeated counsels, appeared proud, and had failed to pay his promised tithes. I believe, with Dr. Hall, of New York, that the *training* of converts is a far more responsible work than that of securing their conversion; and what a responsibility is now thrown upon us by these one hundred and twelve."

CAMPING OUT AS A TONIC.

"This week I have moved my family to our mountain encampment. Some three rods from my tent is that of the Misses Ely, who have collected, in temporary booths, their family of twenty

girls, — all busy as bees. In the place of 'Spring Bitters,' we here 'camp out' during the summer months, and thus lay in a good store of vitality for our winter's campaign."

THE CONDITION OF TURKEY.

"You may wish to know whether our personal situation is affected by the present revolution taking place in this Empire. As yet, we recognize no change. Indeed, during a call we made upon our Governor last week, in reply to our inquiry whether we should find it needful to have police to guard our encampment this summer, he said none would be needed; there was no more ground for fear than usual. The fact of our long residence here, and our being so well known, we have regarded as a partial security against personal molestation. Certain it is that we have scarcely given one thought to our safety, and have had no fear.

"As to the financial condition of Turkey (to say nothing of the £72,000,000 English sterling debt of Egypt), when I entered the country twenty-one years ago, the debt of Turkey was only three millions of pounds sterling. Now it is two hundred and twenty-five millions, with only ten millions to meet it."

NORMAL SCHOOL AT HARPOOT — THE PASHA'S VISIT.

Mr. H. N. Barnum wrote from Harpoot, July 12th: —

"Our Normal School was honored on Saturday by a visit from the Pasha and several other members of the government. This Pasha has been here less than three months, but he manifests an interest in education, and possesses a degree of intelligence, energy, and political integrity which we have not seen in any official hitherto. The genuine Turkish schools teach only Arabic and Persian, and matters pertaining to the Koran and Koranic law. The Pasha invited me to be present at a public examination of two of these schools, which took place a few days ago. The specimens of writing shown were good; that is a matter in which the Turks take great pains; but the rest of the examination was a farce. The Pasha had previously said that he would like to visit our school, and after seeing these Turkish schools I was the more desirous that he should come. The government is exceedingly pressed with work, and the Pasha told us that he should not be able to stay long; but he said that a few questions in each branch would make it apparent whether the pupils understood what they had been studying. About two hours were spent in rapid recitations in Arithmetic, Geography, Turkish, English, Physiology, Moral Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, and Turkish Law; with Singing, showing drawing-books, and examples in Book-keeping. The exercises passed off as well as could be expected considering the diffidence of the pupils in the presence of their rulers, and the fact that the examination was conducted chiefly in Turkish, while the language of the school is Armenian.

"The Pasha had promised to address a few words of counsel to the school, but at the close he said, 'You have left no place for counsel. I have no advice to give, except to persevere in the course which you have begun.' He also expressed, in behalf of the government, his warmest thanks for what we are doing in the matter of education, and said that our school is a blessing to the government as well as to the country, and that the government would need, for its honors and emoluments, men such as we are training. He also said that he should make a report of what he had seen and heard to the Department of Public Instruction at Constantinople. He has expressed to others the great gratification which this visit gave him, and has said repeatedly that he never visited a better school, even in Constantinople; and he has given the very best proof of his approval of the school by asking us, this week, to take a boy who is with him, a sort of adopted son. But finding that this was likely to excite the Turks, who were even offended at his visit the other day, and not wishing to add to existing troubles, he decided not to send him for the present. He has promised to visit the Female Seminary soon.

"The number of pupils in the Normal School is 53, with several applications re-

ceived since the exercises of last Saturday, which were attended by a large number of persons besides the officials spoken of. The Female Seminary has 35 pupils. Both of these schools are exceedingly pleasant, leaving scarcely anything to be desired in their general character."

AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

"One of the darkest and most oppressed regions in all Turkey lies just to the north of us, across the Euphrates, behind a spur of the Anti-Taurus Mountains. The population is largely Armenian. Generations ago Turkish feudal lords took possession of the lands and villages, and the people have been in virtual bondage ever since. For ten or twelve years past the Armenians have been making a great effort to free themselves from the toils of these tyrants and secure the protection of the government, but the result has been merely to exasperate their oppressors and make them extremely violent. One of the worst of these men is a certain Isak Bey. In Pashaunk, the village where he lives, there are some three or four Protestant families. Nearly the whole village desire a preacher and teacher, and the field is a most hopeful one, but there is no place for a preacher to live in, and no place for meetings or a school. The houses consist of one large, dark room, and they are all occupied. The Bey pretends to own all the houses and all the land, and he will not allow the people to build a chapel or a school-house. Our present Pasha has taken up the case of the Armenians, and he intends, if possible, to secure the banishment of Isak Bey and several others, to Tripoli, or some other part of North Africa. The preacher of Peri has made a visit recently to Pashaunk, with his wife. He writes: 'I went with Turfanda to Pashaunk and remained four days. The villagers were very happy over our visit. Turfanda held three or four meetings with the women, who came out in large numbers, and she also visited a good many at their houses. She says that she spoke to more than one hundred and fifty women, and a good many of them wept as she talked to them, and said that they had never heard such words before. They urged us very much to remain, and we promised to come and stay fifteen or twenty days if they could give us a room to ourselves, but they could find no such place. All the people wish us to come. It is a hopeful place.'"

TIMELY AID — ITS VALUE.

"Last year our brethren in the village of Hulakegh became somewhat embarrassed and discouraged by a debt. The church is self-supporting and numbers about fifty members. Last winter, finding that they had become a good deal disheartened, we promised to give $12 towards the debt, if it should be paid off within six weeks. This afforded the needed stimulus, the debt was paid, new life and energy were infused, and now they have repaired their chapel and built a new school-house without so much as asking help from us."

MOSLEM FANATICISM — EXCITEMENT.

Mr. Barnum notices another "gratifying instance of a growing spirit of independence and self-reliance, even in hard times," and then says: —

"The whole community has been moved and excited the present week by a telegram from the Sultan, through one of his Ministers, appealing to faithful Moslems to rally against the 'enemies of our race and religion.' We infer that the government must have been brought to some great extremity, for it is a virtual appeal to Moslem fanaticism against the Christians. It makes the Turks rabid, and the Christians are in terror. The same message has probably been sent into all parts of the empire. The very foundations appear to be moving, but God is our refuge and strength."

Western Turkey.

INTEREST IN CESAREA OUT-STATIONS.

Mr. Bartlett, of Cesarea, wrote from Yozgat, an out-station, July 14th: —

"You may have heard from Brother Farnsworth of the action of our station, locating us at Yozgat for a time this summer. We left home two weeks ago and came on leisurely, working by the way. We find evidence of a steady improve-

ment at each of the out-stations visited between Cesarea and this place. The increase of interest among the women was especially evident at every point, and Mrs. Bartlett was constrained to labor to exhaustion at every stopping place. Even the Mohammedan women, crowding about the wagon, listened with deep interest as we halted for rest in their village. I am sure you will rejoice with us as you read our report. We certainly feel greatly encouraged at what the Lord is doing through feeble instrumentality, and we are studying how we can best employ our working force, both missionary and native, for the most efficient cultivation of the field under our care."

PERPLEXED BY VARIOUS CALLS FOR LABOR.

"We had planned to spend from eight to ten weeks in Yozgat, visiting the outstations in this part of the field and doing what we could for this people, who always need counsel and direction; and then to return and call in a class of at least fifteen young men for a course of study in preparation for Marsovan. Of this class I was expected to have the supervision, giving them regular instruction in connection with the teacher of the public school in Cesarea. This would confine me closely for the winter, while Mr. Farnsworth would attend to the outside work. Thus we hoped to bring forward a class of promising candidates for the ministry, to enter the seminary two years hence, — a long time, indeed, to wait, for the many villages *now* calling for a laborer.

"Having thus laid our plans for the summer, fall, and winter, we are not a little troubled at the action of the Committee ad interim, communicated to us two days ago, asking me to 'render temporary assistance at *Sivas*, till Mr. Perry's arrival,' while Mr. Riggs is asked to remove at once to Marsovan. I have not learned whether Mr. Perry will come or not. If he consents to come, will he be able to reach Sivas the coming autumn? We hoped to call in the station class about October 1st, and continue it through the winter. You can judge what must be the derangement of our plans, if we are to consent to a *protracted* absence from our field. I have finally proposed, if it seems desirable, to go to Sivas for the month of September, to assist Brother Hubbard in touring, or in whatever way he may judge best, expecting to return by the first of October and begin the work for the preparatory class. We now wait for further information. It is worth something to be able to stand as a *minute man*, to fill unexpected vacancies, though it may not be so hopeful, as to permanent fruit, as the steady prosecution of carefully formed plans of labor. But if so the Master wills, I am content."

STATION CLASS AT CONSTANTINOPLE — THE HOME.

Mr. Hitchcock wrote from Constantinople, July 3d: —

"My station class separated for their two months' vacation this forenoon. Four of them united with the church in Haskeuy yesterday; two are members at Vlanga, and two preferred to wait. These young men have given me great satisfaction. Their Christian and manly deportment, and devotion to their duties, have been in every respect admirable. Several of them have no home to which they can go, and no money. They go out to seek work for their bread (and with the hope of a little surplus for clothes), — not an easy thing to gain in a city where there are thousands of idle men glad of any opportunity to earn their bread."

Dr. Wood wrote July 17th, to the Woman's Board, respecting "the Home" at Constantinople. It will be well to give some extracts from his letter in the Missionary Herald: —

"The examination at the close of the summer term occurred on the 13th and 14th inst. The occasion drew together a large company, particularly on the second day, consisting of American and English friends, and many Armenians. Much admiration was expressed by visitors for the first time (and others also), of the beautiful site, and the new building and its furnishing, which the liberality of its supporters in America, and the favorable orderings of Divine Providence here, have given to this institution. All passed off with great success. The pupils were free,

unembarrassed, and prompt in their answers and readings, and showed the efficiency of the abundant pains bestowed upon them, and their own diligence and good capabilities, to a degree that was eminently satisfying. The singing was particularly excellent.

"Diplomas were given to three who constituted the graduating class. These are Protestant Armenians, and hopefully the subjects of renewing grace.

"Pleasant addresses were made at the close of the examinations by several speakers, the first being by the Hon. Mr. Maynard, the American Minister to the Porte, to whom, under God's overruling hand we are indebted for the completion of the Home edifice, the work on it having been stopped by the late Grand Vizier's order. Our country is honored by having as its representative here a man not only of ability, courtesy, and integrity, but one not ashamed to be known as a thorough Christian, in sympathy with every good and Christian work, and whose family, also, adds much to the Christian element in the society of this capital.

"The success of the institution, as now conducted, I cannot doubt, as a thing assured in the future, if it be sustained; but it is passing, in common with all other educational institutions in Constantinople, through a season of sore trial by reason of a financial pressure, the like of which I have never before known in any country. The prostration of traffic and industry now prevailing is something appalling. Unless soon relieved, in some way, the cry for bread will come up around us in a volume to terrify the most stout-hearted. Men of all classes feel the pressure so severely that many who in ordinary times expend freely for the education of their children, now keep them in school on credit, or take them out. This state of things particularly affects a number of our friends, and persons known to us, who would be patrons of the Home if their means were not cut off. We must, therefore, be patient, and wait for better times, in order to the full realization of our hopes.

"We are much concerned at the danger of a large deficit in the receipts of the American Board, — far more than in regard to perils possibly threatening us from war and convulsions in Turkey. The gracious Lord avert disaster from each of these sources! It is encouraging to see how nobly the women in America are coming up to the help of His cause in these days. May the grace of perseverance be given them, and their influence tell mightily on the other sex as well."

FINANCIAL FEARS.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Board, of the same date as the above, Dr. Wood says: —

"The prospects of the Treasury of the Board fill us with great anxiety. Nothing in the condition of things in Turkey affects us so painfully. Notwithstanding the distresses and fears excited by rebellions and war, and the grave political crisis through which the government here is passing, the work we seek to promote is prospering on every hand; but further retrenchments would be disastrous beyond measure."

CIVIL AFFAIRS IN ASIA MINOR, BULGARIA, AND SERVIA.

Writing from Constantinople on the first of August, Mr. Dwight states: —

"Matters are quiet here just now. The condition of Asia Minor is not pleasant. The wave of excitement which we expected in May is just reaching the interior of this slow-moving country. People treat the Christians with violence everywhere, and in many places they take pleasure in sharpening their large butcher-knives before their eyes, and frightening them with threats. 'Only a few more days and we shall give you the choice of Moslemism or death,' is a frequent remark. The whole performance is gone through with from a desire to tease the Christians, but the ignorant peasants who begin to play with edged tools to frighten their neighbors are very near to the position of dangerous classes.

"In Bulgaria things are rapidly improving. The atrocities committed there during the month of May were horrible. Villages were burned, men murdered on sight, women outraged, children stolen.

But it was not alone the Turks who did it. On both sides there was war to the knife, and no quarter. The number of these horrible outrages has been greatly exaggerated, and the published statistics, unless verified by the personal investigation of consuls, should be divided by ten, perhaps, to give the true fact as to numbers. These atrocities began to be stopped as early as the first week in June. In fact, one of the earliest acts of the new Sultan was to order the disarming of the Bashi Bozouks. They refused to be disarmed, and it was not until late in June that it was safe to travel even on the most frequented roads. Early in July there was a new Bashi Bozouk outrage in the Philippopolis region, and the government had two majors and four or five men hung for it, besides sentencing many others to imprisonment with hard labor. This has stopped such things in Bulgaria.

"In Servia, I am afraid that there will be a carnival of blood. Neither party is civilized enough to feel any compunction at bloodshed. As Indians keep the scalps, they keep the noses of their victims. At least this is the case with the volunteer forces on both sides. Probably the regulars are not allowed such license; but it is the exception rather than the rule for prisoners to be taken. 'Kill, kill, kill!' is the watchword, and I am afraid even wounded men are not spared, or if spared are spurned to die by inches in the pitiless blaze of the sun, unheard and unpitied in their moans. God hasten the end of all wrong and misery!"

European Turkey.

WORK AMONG WOMEN.

Mrs. Bond, of the Eski Zagra station (200 miles northwest of Constantinople), wrote at some length on the 5th of June, reporting work among the women at and around that place, and mentioning various incidents, some of which will interest the readers of the Herald. Respecting this work in general, she says: —

"I am in the habit of spending Tuesday of each week in special visitation among the women in various parts of the city, and have been quite pleasantly received. . . . . The priests keep close watch of our movements, and do all in their power to hinder us, telling the women that we are a bad and designing people, and that our version of the Scriptures is not the true one. Notwithstanding all this, I cannot help feeling that the prejudice that has so long existed against us is being gradually removed, and we shall yet see the fruit of our labor in the gathering in of many who now look upon us with suspicion. A mother's meeting was commenced early in the autumn, with an attendance of five or six, our helper's wife being the only Bulgarian Christian mother present. We have now a weekly meeting with an average attendance of from twelve to sixteen. They seem to enjoy coming together to hear the Word of God, especially during these times of trouble. . . . . I have learned this week that the priest who lives but two doors from us has told the women that they must not attend our meetings; but we hope that we have gained footing enough to prevent his words from having much influence."

PLEASANT CASES AT YAMBOUL.

"In the early spring I made a visit to Yamboul, accompanied by our Bulgarian helper. It was dark when we reached there, but the pastor and twelve of the brethren were at the station to meet us. The next morning the women came and gave me a most hearty welcome. One, who two years ago was a most bitter opposer, came, and, imprinting a warm kiss on my cheek, said, 'I am so glad to see you, Mrs. Bond. My welcome this time is from my heart.' Another, throwing her arms around me and giving me a most hearty kiss, asked if I remembered her. She, too, had been a strong opposer, and had several times disturbed the prayer-meetings by calling on her husband to come out, and once or twice had attempted to stone the helper. I did remember having met her two years ago at the house of one of the sisters, where she had come from curiosity, upon learning that I was there. She told me that what I had then said made a deep impression upon

her. She had been sorely afflicted, having buried her three children, and remembered my speaking of the Shepherd who, in order to get the sheep to go up the hillside, had taken her lamb in his bosom, and thus she was led to follow after; and as the Lord never willingly afflicted or grieved the children of men, he was, doubtless, through this great trial, seeking to lead her thoughts upward to himself. I remember that the tears gathered in her eyes as I thus talked with her and told her that I could sympathize with her, having laid away a precious one, but that I was cheered with the hope of one day meeting her where partings never come. Said she, 'I often wondered what possessed you to kiss such a gipsey as I, when you took my hand upon leaving. It made a deep impression upon me, and I could not get over it.' . . . . Her heart seemed now full of gratitude to God for his mercy and forbearance towards her, and it was most refreshing to look at her bright, happy face.

"I was much interested in the wife of a leading member of the little church, who had for some time felt the drawings of the Spirit, but feared openly to attend the meetings, owing to the opposition of her mother. While talking with her I sang an impromptu translation of a portion of Sankey's 'Knocking, knocking Who is there?' She could not restrain her tears, and told the pastor, who called upon her the next day, that she never had anything touch her so. The thought of her Saviour knocking and waiting so long and patiently at the door of her heart was more than she could bear, and she had resolved, come what would, to give him entrance, and henceforth to attend the meetings openly. She has been enabled to do so, notwithstanding opposition, and her pastor tells me she is a growing Christian. I spent six days there, visiting the women in their homes, and calling on a number of families who do not attend the services, but who, with only one or two exceptions, received me kindly, and listened with interest as I talked to them of Jesus."

INCIDENTS AT MERICHLERI.

"Soon after my return from Yamboul, hearing that the women of Merichleri had not yet gone out in the fields to work, I concluded to spend a few days with them. Mr. Bond took me down, and leaving me, returned the same day. There, too, they gave me a most hearty welcome. I had visited them several times before, but always with my family. Last fall Mrs. Mumford, who was touring in our field, accompanied us. We then had a very pleasant, and, we trust, profitable visit. They had just finished harvesting, and the women were more at leisure to listen to us. It was just about that time that the Eski Zagra outbreak occurred, and the people were in great fear that the Turks would fall upon them. One night the cry was raised that they were coming, and one of the sisters, instead of seeking first to hide what money she had in the house, seized her Bible, Testament, and Hymn-book, and put them in a place of safety; for, said she, 'I would rather lose all my money than have these stolen from me. They have the true riches, and I do not know what I should do without them.' The calmness and trust manifested by the little band of disciples was a source of wonder to those outside, and made a great impression. The alarm proved to be a false one.

"I enjoyed my visit this time, much more even than that in the autumn. Being perfectly free to devote all my time I visited all the sisters, and it was most refreshing to see with what delight they read and talked of Bible truths. If those in America who give of their means to support missionary labor could see these women, whose minds, a few years ago, were full of darkness and superstition, now sitting humbly at the feet of Jesus, I am sure they would thank God, from a full heart, that it had been their privilege to share in so glorious a work. The pastor's mother, and others, accompanied me in visits to several families that do not attend the services. They carried their distaffs and kept on with their spinning, both on the road and at the homes we visited, always laying them aside, however, when the Bible was read or prayer offered.

"At one house a dozen women gathered, and Easter being near, I read to

them the account of Christ's resurrection, dwelling upon the preciousness of knowing that we had a risen Saviour, able and willing to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by him. As there were no windows in the room I was obliged to sit on a little three-legged stool, in the large open fire-place, and make the most of the light that came down the blackened chimney. We might have sat in the yard with comfort, but remained in the house for the sake of the invalid mother, who was lying at the opposite corner of the fire-place. In all my missionary experience, either here or in America, I never had a more interested group of listeners.

"Four years ago, when Mrs. Haskell visited this village, the house in which she stopped was violently assaulted by a mob, the ringleaders of which were from this very neighborhood. I spent four full days in visiting, and would gladly have prolonged my stay, as each day was more full of interest than the preceding. Everywhere, with but two exceptions, I found attentive listeners. But on the fifth day Mr. Bond's carriage was seen coming over the hills, much to the regret of the sisters, who had been wishing that I might remain over the Sabbath."

GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SAMOKOVE.

The report of the trustees of this school, for the last year, prepared for the annual meeting of the mission, states: —

"In several aspects the past year has been exceptional. Partly in view of an anticipated insurrection, it was decided to have the annual examination take place on April 17th and 18th. As heretofore, the examination was a success. Quite a number of the relatives and friends of the pupils were present; during the first day, the Governor, the Judge, and several other prominent Turks; and on the second day, one of the male teachers of the city, — the first instance of the kind upon record. All expressed themselves as highly delighted with the exercises.

"At the examination there were in attendance nineteen girls and three boys, as pupils. In the vacation (of two weeks) which followed this examination, both the teachers, Miss Maltbie and Mrs. Mumford, feeling the need of rest, went to Constantinople. The Monday after they left Samokove, the long-anticipated outbreak began; but they reached their destination in safety, and it was not until a week later that travel was suspended. Since the departure of the teachers the whole care of the school has fallen upon the assistant-teacher, and we should do her injustice if we did not make special mention of her very praiseworthy conduct in assuming and so ably maintaining her post in these days and weeks that have so tried men's souls.

"During the year five of the pupils have united with the church upon profession of their faith. The summer vacation is now at hand, and it remains to be seen what can be done with the pupils. As yet traveling is far from being as safe as it was two months ago. The future is by no means as clear and certain as in former years. Yet we hope and expect that the school will be profitably continued."

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSION WORK.

Two of the brethren connected with this mission, Messrs. Riggs and Byington, are stationed at Constantinople, engaged specially, though not exclusively, in work connected with the press, — Dr. Riggs in the general literary department for all the missions in Turkey. Mr. Byington, reporting their work for the year ending in June last, makes the following important statements as to the present call for such effort among Bulgarians, and the encouragement they find in connection with the publication of a religious newspaper: —

"The intellectual awakening among the Bulgarians, their gradual emancipation from old prejudices, their increasing enlightenment, and consequent increasing readiness to read what we publish, all indicate, very clearly, that the present is the golden opportunity for disseminating among them evangelical truth through the medium of the press. The door now stands wide open, but how long it may continue so no one can predict. Passing events seem, however, to indicate that very serious political changes may take place

in European Turkey within a comparatively short period. The call to vigorous effort in this, as in all the other departments of our work among the Bulgarians, is, therefore, urgent.

"When we consider that the Bulgarians number some five or six millions, that they are rapidly becoming a reading people, and that very little is being done either by their own church or by any one else to supply them with a religious literature, is it asking too much of the American churches to furnish one man to devote himself to the great work of supplying this need, and of furnishing thousands and tens of thousands of Bulgarian families with religious books and tracts? Thousands could be reached in this way, who could not be reached in any other.

"After efforts protracted through several months, permission was at last obtained from the Turkish Government to publish a weekly paper, and in December of last year, 2,800 copies of a specimen number were printed and scattered all through the country. . . . . This paper, thus far, has met with a far more cordial reception from all classes of the people than we had dared to hope for. It was truly inspiring to learn with what earnestness teachers, merchants, and others, exerted themselves to form clubs in nearly all the cities and large towns. One of our agents is a wealthy Bulgarian lady, who has secured over forty subscribers, advancing, in some cases, the subscription price from her own pocket and collecting it little by little from the subscribers. In some places the Bulgarian reading-room associations act as volunteer agents for the publication. Notwithstanding the unsettled state and the unusual financial depression of the country, our weekly has, in less than five months, reached a circulation of nearly 1,600. It circulates in more than a hundred cities and towns, and is read by perhaps not less than 5,000 Bulgarians, five sixth of whom, at least, are not Protestants. We mention these facts with heartfelt gratitude to God, who has given our paper such favor in the sight of the people. We feel almost oppressively the weight of responsibility which the very success of the paper imposes on us, and our constant prayer is, that God will give us all the wisdom needed to make the 'Tornitza' a faithful witness for the Lord Jesus Christ.

"As was expected, the circulation of the child's paper has diminished upon the publication of the weekly. We rejoice, however, in being able to send it to the children of seven hundred homes."

MISCELLANY.

THE LITERATURE OF MISSIONS — ITS VALUE.

THE "English Independent," in a notice of Livingstone's "Missionary Travels," etc., remarks: —

"We are convinced that there are few better means by which a living spirit of self-sacrifice can be maintained in Christian hearts than familiarity with what has been done, and is to-day being accomplished by earnest missionaries. There is a comparatively large literature of the subject in existence now, the ability of which is undeniable, and it contains a record of some of the sublimest acts of heroism of which our countrymen can boast. We venture to urge upon the attention of Christian ministers, parents, and Sunday-school teachers the increasing necessity of bringing before those under their care the honorable deeds of the men and women who have devoted their lives to this great work. If there is lessened interest at the present day and among the rising generation in missionary service, it will probably be found to have been caused by the ignorance of large numbers in the churches of what has been done, and what yet awaits to be done. There are complaints, we know, that men and women of the right stamp are not offering themselves as candidates for missionary labor; the real reason is they have not been impressed with the importance of the undertaking. We ven-

ture to assert that few members of the Christian churches in this land — and we include in our indictment all sections of the religious community — could tell what is the position of missions in various parts of the heathen world. They know that there are certain societies which employ a certain number of 'agents' (O, that hard, repulsive, and disheartening commercial word!) in various parts of Africa, China, India, and the South Seas; they now and again hear the names of men who have become famous, some by apparent accident, others by stepping beyond the range of purely missionary work; but their ignorance of everything else is simply profound. Who is responsible for this? The question deserves candid consideration on all hands. It may be that some of the romance of narrative and the possibility of sensationalism having gone, indifference to solid fact is manifesting itself. Missions are a very different matter to-day to what they were forty years ago. The novelty has worn off, and the stimulus which that supplied has not been thoroughly replaced by a recognition of those Divine principles from which all continuous and successful effort must receive inspiration. What is needed, it seems to us, is a more profound faith in the worth of the Gospel, more intense sympathy with the spirit of the great Master, a larger comprehension of the complex nature of the problem to be solved, differing as it does in each land, and a thorough historical acquaintance with the facts of missionary work, and the examples of those who have given their energies to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ."

THE TRIALS AND THE HAPPINESS OF MISSIONARIES.

In a letter from Calcutta to the "New York Evangelist," Dr. Field speaks feelingly of some of the trials of missionaries in India, but adds: —

"And yet, in spite of all this (and here is one of the mysteries of a life of self-denial and devotion) the missionaries are the happiest men whom I have met in India, the most hard-worked, but at the same time the most contented and cheerful. In the two months we have been here I have been thrown with a great number of 'Anglo-Indians,' connected with the army or the civil service; and of these I have found hardly one who did not pine for England. The military officers seem to be dying of ennui. If there was a war they would have excitement enough. But the life of the barrack or the camp is insufferably dull and tedious.

"But the missionaries, on the contrary, are full of work, full of life, and full of enjoyment. Not that they prefer India to England or America. They feel the burning heat as much as anybody, but they have an ardor in their work which gives them a power of endurance and a buoyancy of spirit which raises them above the weariness and discontent which hang on the idle and the listless. Never have I seen more fully exemplified the inspiration of a great object, and its power to raise men above those considerations of personal care and comfort which depress less heroic natures.

"But one thing our missionaries *do* feel most keenly. When we were last at Allahabad,[1] an order had just come out from the Board in America *to reduce their expenses fifteen per cent.!* This was a heavy blow. It was an order to retreat in the face of the enemy. Such reduction was absolutely impossible except by giving up their most cherished schemes of work, — schools which had been established thirty or forty years, and nursed with the utmost care, till they were now in the state of greatest efficiency and doing the greatest good. With what heart could these faithful and devoted men go to their schools and turn out the hundreds of children gathered there and send them back to their heathen homes ignorant as before, without education and without religion? But I cannot contemplate such a possibility. I will only say that the facts ought to be fully known in America, and the responsibility thrown, — not on the Board, but *on the Churches*. My visit to India has increased my interest in missions exactly in proportion as it has in-

[1] A station of the American Presbyterian Board.

creased my knowledge of them; and I wish that more of our ministers would take the journey around the world, that they might see what is being done in different quarters of the globe. Then let them go back to America and tell simply what they have seen, and I have no fear that the churches will consent that such a work should be abandoned, or even weakened, at any point along the whole line."

"DO MISSIONARIES DO ANY GOOD?"

Dr. Field commences one of his rich series of letters in the "New York Evangelist" (dated Calcutta, March 11th), with the above inquiry, and then says: —

"Perhaps we can best answer the question by drawing the picture of an Indian village, such as one may see at thousands of points scattered over the country. It is a cluster of huts, constructed sometimes with a light framework of bamboo, filled in with matting; but more commonly of *mud*, with a roof of thatch to prevent being washed away in the rainy season. These huts are separated from each other by narrow lanes that can hardly be dignified with the name of streets. Yet in such a hamlet of hovels, hardly fit for human habitation, may be a large population. Every doorway is swarming with children. On the outskirts of the village is *the missionary bungalow*, a large one-story house, also built of mud, but neatly whitewashed, and protected from the rains by a heavy thatched roof which projects over the walls and shades the broad verandah. In the 'compound,' or inclosure, are two other buildings of the same rude material and simple architecture, a church and a school-house. In the latter are gathered every day ten, twenty, fifty, perhaps a hundred, children, with bare feet and poor garments, though clean, but with bright eyes, and who seem eager to learn. All day long comes from that low building a buzz and hum as from a hive of bees. Every Sunday is gathered in the little chapel a congregation chiefly of poor people, but who though plainly are neatly dressed, and who as they sit there, reclaimed from heathenism, seem to be clothed and in their right minds.' To the poor the Gospel is preached, and never does it show its sweetness and power as when it comes down into such abodes of poverty, and gives to these humble natives a new hope and a new life, — a life of joy and peace. Perhaps in the same compound is an orphanage in which are gathered the little castaways who have been deserted by their parents, left by the roadside to die, — or whose parents may have died by cholera, — and who are thus rescued from death, and given the chance which belongs to every human creature, of life and of happiness.

"Perhaps the missionary is a little of a doctor, and has a small chest of medicines, and the poor people come to him for cures of their bodily ailments, as well as for their spiritual troubles. After awhile he gains their confidence, and becomes, not by any appointment, but simply by the right of goodness and the force of character, a sort of unofficial magistrate, or headman of the village, a general peacemaker and benefactor. Can any one estimate the influence of such a man, with his gentle wife at his side, who is also active both in teaching and in every form of charity? Who does not see that such a 'missionary bungalow,' with its school, its orphanage, its church, and its daily influences of teaching and of example, is *a center of civilization*, when planted in the heart of an Indian village? Such a picture may be seen in hundreds of villages all over India. We must beg the pardon of our scientific friends, who think the world is to be regenerated by material philosophy, if we think a few such missionaries do more for the social and moral elevation of the people than would Professors Tyndall and Huxley, with all the other lecturers of the Royal Institution."

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS.

In the "concluding remarks" of his interesting volume "Forty Years' Mission Work," Rev. A. W. Murray says: —

"We need not trouble the reader with any lengthened *résumé* of the contents of this volume. We cannot forbear, however, adding a few words with special reference

to the *encouragement* which the facts it records supply to the friends of missions. There are still amongst us persons who, from time to time, raise a wail, a warning, or a caution, or whatever it may be meant to be, to the effect that missions are, after all, a failure, or something very near it It is hard to tell what would satisfy such persons; but surely the facts recorded in these pages meet all that can reasonably be demanded in proof that a fair measure of success has been achieved in that part of the world to which this narrative specially refers. It is surely not a thing to be lightly accounted of, that all the principal islands and groups of the great Pacific, both north and south of the equator, from the Marquesas on the east to the Loyalty Islands on the west, and from New Zealand on the south to the Sandwich Islands on the north, are either now occupied by different sections of the Protestant Church, or the responsibility of their occupation has been accepted; and that, within a reasonable time, they may all be expected to be under full culture, and that already the *principal* groups are really Christian countries, fast becoming independent of foreign aid."

EVIDENCE OF A REVIVAL.

THE following note comes to the Treasurer from Minnesota: "Inclosed find the gift [$57,] of the Congregational Church and Society of ——— to Foreign Missions. We think this is doing pretty well for a home mission church, that one year ago was almost doubtful whether to live or die. There is not much wealth here, as the place has grown mainly since the railroad came in five years ago. We do not boast of this, for we *ought* to give more; but we send it as a proof that we had a revival in our midst. I presented the cause not as denominational work, but as work for Christ."

A THANK OFFERING.

AN aged minister writes to the Treasurer: "Please find inclosed ten dollars, sent as a thank offering to the diminished treasury of the American Board. My wife, especially, has been very much interested of late in the cause of foreign missions, and whatever could be spared from our scanty means was cheerfully added to the funds of the Society. She died very suddenly on the 2d day of May last, in the eightieth year of her age. . . . . This sudden departure, with so little pain on her part, and my not being required to pay heavy bills to physicians and nurses, have led me to think it my duty and privilege to send a small donation now. You may perhaps think it rather small for such an occasion, but this will make twenty-six dollars that we have paid into your treasury during the year. Although I am almost seventy-nine years of age I preach every Sabbath, but with very little compensation. I have not received more than sixty dollars from any source for services the past year. Probably I have preached more than twenty years out of the last thirty, with no salary except a small donation given once a year by a visit from the people. So you see what I cast into the treasury of the Lord is something like the widow's mite."

THE WAY TO PRAY.

"A FRIEND"— a pastor in one of our large cities — sent a small donation to the Treasurer, August 14th, saying: "It is a little lisp of my fervent cry, 'Thy kingdom come.' A few days later he sent another small sum, saying: "The Master gave me the unlooked for opportunity to earn this, and so to fulfill a vow. My heart trembles for mission work, and I keep hold of 'THY *kingdom come*,' a lisp at a time!"

GLEANINGS.

MR. RENDALL, of the Madura mission, writes: "For the first time in my missionary life, we had a fourth of July celebration this year, and full vent was given to our patriotism in this distant land of India. I hope you all had as pleasant, and as patriotic an occasion as we had here."

—— The "Foreign Missionary" well says: "How pitiable, in the light of the great spiritual destitution in so many portions of our earth, is the following complaint: 'Our hardest field now is P—, and simply because we were two years behind the other denominations in occupying it.' And for what does P— stand? For Persia, Papua or New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Punjab, etc., or for Peking, Pernambuco, or Pegu? O, no! It was not for any of these countries with their millions, or even these cities, but for a little place out West, with a few hundred people."

—— The same magazine again puts the matter thus: "The question has been boldly asked, 'What right has any steward of the Gospel to devote his life or his money to proselytism in Christian communities, in the interest of his particular sect, while three-fourths of the whole race are absolutely unable to learn the first elements of saving truth for want of a teacher?' And we may ask, in view of these fearful and heart-breaking necessities, What right has the church to go into hamlets and places fully occupied by an evangelical ministry, and add another, at great cost and sacrifice?"

—— "The idea of this paper is, that the church of Christ in this land [Great Britain] — ministers and people — are bound by common loyalty to the Lord to put forth a grand and united effort to make every creature hear the Gospel at the earliest possible moment; that she is well able to do this; that there is no reason why hundreds or thousands of the home pastors should not be abroad evangelizing, instead of tending little flocks here; and that there is a great misdirection of effort and waste of means in this land, for which all sections of the church are more or less to blame."

—— "It is devoutly to be wished that the pastors of our churches should ponder and digest these things, and educate the churches they tend to some adequate sense of their duty to the Lord's work, as an enterprise that aims at the conquest of the whole human race."

DEATH.

At Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 11th, Henry, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Palmer, formerly of the Madura mission, India.

DEPARTURE.

Rev. J. E. Chandler and wife, of the Madura mission, India, and their daughter, Miss Etta S. Chandler, sailed from New York for Glasgow, August 24th, on the way to Madura.

It is due to the friends of the Board, as also to its Treasurer, to say that a number of letters, addressed to him, have failed to reach their destination. The occasion of this failure is found to have been in the Boston Post-Office. But the Treasurer is happy in being able to express his belief that the cause of the disappointment has been ascertained and removed, and to state further that the loss of money which has accrued to the Board is very small.

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR THE DEBT.

(PRINCIPALLY PLEDGED AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7TH AND 8TH.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, a friend,		5 00

VERMONT.

Enosburgh, Mrs. R. S. Nichols,	25 00	
——, a missionary,	41 50	—66 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, "J.," 2; a friend, 1:	3 00	
Charlestown, a member of Winthrop ch.	5 00	
East Charlemont, Mrs. Hart Leavitt, of wh. 100 to const. herself H. M.	200 00	
East Falmouth, Cong. ch., pastor and wife,	10 00	
Holliston, Birth-day memorial, 3, gold,	3 23	
Newburyport, Mrs. Sarah W. Hale, 100; North Cong. ch. and so. 10;	110 00	
Springfield, A. C. Hunt,	5 00	
Worcester, Central Church, a friend,	5 00	—341 23

RHODE ISLAND.

Pettaconset, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00	
Providence, a thank-offering to the Lord, 2; a friend, 1;	3 00	—8 00

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Mrs. P. Perit,	25 00	
Norwich, a friend,	1 00	—26 00

NEW YORK.

Walton, C. H. L.	50 00

ILLINOIS.

Geneseo, Mrs. L. B. Perry, 5; "A thank-offering," 5;	10 00

WISCONSIN.

Beloit, 1st Cong. ch. a friend, Centennial, for the Debt,	5 00

CANADA.

Sherbrooke, a moiety for the debt, from a friend,	5 00
Received for the "Debt" in August,	$516 78
Previously acknowledged (see September "Herald"),	39,946 82
	$40,463 60

CENTENNIAL OFFERINGS.

Claremont, N. H. A class in Cong. s. s.	2 35
Mount Vernon, N. H. Cong. ch. and so.	50 00
St. Johnsbury, Vt. Centennial Offering,	500 00
Amherst, Mass. Mrs. John Evans,	10 00
Andover, " A friend, for Fort Berthold,	5 00
Auburndale, Mass. Miss'y Children's Centennial Offering,	10 00
Boston, Mass. Eliot Church, a friend,	100 00
Brookline, Mass. "My thank-offering for a Christian land and its privileges,"	250 00
Falmouth, Mass. A few ladies, 30; a friend, 5;	35 00
Framingham, Mass. Plymouth Church,	6 50
North Leominster, Mass. Two friends,	10 00
Brockport, N. Y. An old friend and contributor,	4 00
East Bloomfield, N. Y. Centennial Thankoffering,	20 00
Jackson, Mich. 1st Cong. ch. and so., a lady,	25 00
Marshalltown, Iowa. Cong. ch. and so.	57 00
Galesburg, Ill. A. L. Chapin,	5 00
Wellington, Cape of Good Hope. Teachers of Huguenot Seminary,	69 33
Received for above in August,	$1,159 18
Previously acknowledged (see September "Herald"),	5,878 77
	$7,037 95

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN AUGUST.

MAINE.

Cumberland county.		
Gorham, a friend, add'l,	10 00	
Oak Hill, Cong. ch. and so.	15 00	
Portland, State St. Cong. ch. and so. 455.46; 2d Parish (of wh. 100 from W. W. Thomas, to const. JOHN W. D. CARTER, H. M.), to const. WILLIAM H. HOBBS, H. M., 266.21;	721 67	
South Freeport, Rev. H. Ilsley,	5 00	
Standish, Cong. ch. and so.	16 00	
West Auburn, Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. JOSEPH S. COGSWELL, H. M., 50; Mrs. L. P. Millett, for converted priest at Monastir, 5;	55 00	
Yarmouth, Central ch. and so.	64 00	—886 67
Franklin county.		
Farmington, Cong. ch. and so.		25 82
Hancock county.		
Castine, Alfred E. Ives,		5 00
Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties.		
Bath, Winter St. Cong. ch. and so.	250 25	
Thomaston, Cong. ch. and so	18 00	
Union, Cong. ch. and so.	9 00	
Woolwich, D. C. Farnham,	10 00	—287 25
Oxford county.		
Bethel, 2d Cong. ch. and so.		15 00
Penobscot co. Aux. Soc. E. F. Duren, Tr.		
Bangor, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 87.27; E. L. Crosby, to const. Rev. JAMES H. CROSBY, H. M., 50;		137 27
Piscataquis county.		
Dover and Foxcroft, Cong. ch, and so., to const. JOHN G. MAYO, H. M.	100 00	
Garland, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	—110 00
Union Conf. of Churches.		
Waterford, D. Warren,		30 00
Waldo county.		
Searsport, 1st Cong. ch. and so.		5 00
Washington county.		
Calais, 1st Cong. ch. and so.		60 00
York county.		
Lyman, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
Saco, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	38 70	
Wells, 2d Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
York, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	32 25	—110 95
		1,672 96

Legacies.—Washington, Dea. Calvin Starrett, 6 00

1,678 96

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Conf. of Ch's. George Kingsbury, Tr.		
Alstead, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	15 20	
Alstead East, Cong. ch. and so.	22 00	
Fitzwilliam, Cong. ch. and so.	30 00	
Gilsum, Friends,	12 00	
Hinsdale, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
Keene, 2d Cong. ch. and so. m. c.	5 76	
Nelson, Cong. ch. and so.	8 00	
Rindge, Cong. ch. and so.	13 00	
Swanzey, Cong. ch. and so.	17 05	
Walpole, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	69 08	
Winchester, Cong. ch. and so. 32.85; Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, 10;		
Rev. and Mrs. E. Harmon, 10;	52 85	—264 94
Coos county.		
Lancaster, Cong. ch. and so.		50 00
Grafton county.		
Bristol, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	2 33	
Campton, Cong. ch. and so.	12 00	
Enfield, Mrs. Mary Blake,	10 00	
Hanover, Cong. ch. and so.	95 10	
Haverhill, J. Aiken,	3 00	
Lebanon, Cong. ch. and so., to const. WILLIAM S. CARTER, H. M.	107 00	
Littleton, Cong. ch. and so.	140 00	
Orfordville, Cong. ch. and so.	8 81	
Piermont, Cong. ch. and so. 8; Mrs. A. L. Marden, 7;	15 00	
Plymouth, Cong. ch. and so.	38 16	
West Lebanon, Cong. ch. and so.	27 00	—458 40
Hillsboro co. Conf. of Ch's. George Swain, Tr.		
Amherst, Cong. ch. and so.	10 90	
Greenfield, Union Cong. ch. and so.	30 00	
Hollis, Cong. ch. and so.	12 70	
Manchester, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	41 12	
Mason, Cong. ch. and so. 13; Rev. Daniel Goodwin and family, 12;	25 00	
Nashua, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	80 00	
Pelham, Mrs. H. C. Wyman,	20 00	—219 72
Merrimac county Aux. Society.		
Concord, Friends,	5 50	
Franklin, Cong. ch. and so.	60 00	
Henniker, Rev. G. H. Morss,	10 00	
New London, Seth Littlefield (special),	10 00	

Pembroke, A few individuals, 10 00
Wilmot, Cong. ch. and so. 7 70—103 20
Rockingham county.
Candia, Cong. ch. and so. 48 06
Epping, Cong. ch. and so. 42 64
Greenland, Cong. ch. and so. 120 00
Hampton, Cong. ch aud so. 43 85
North Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. 16 80
Portsmouth, North Cong. ch. and so. 125 00
Salem, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
South Newmarket, Cong. ch. and so. 14 25
Stratham, Cong. ch. and so., with previous dona., to const. J. C. A. WINGATE, H. M. 87 50—508 10
Strafford county.
Couway Corner, a lady, 1 00
Dover, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 107.28; Robert H. Cushing, 100; Clarissa W. Cushing, 50; 257 28
Farmington, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 15 35
Gilmanton Centre, Cong. ch. and so. 22 00
Gilmanton Iron Works, Peter Dudley, 20 00
North Conway, Cong. ch. and so. 16 03
Sanbornton, Cong. ch. and so. 27 50—359 16
Sullivan county Aux. Soc. N. W. Goddard, Tr.
Claremont, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 7 57
Cornish, Cong. ch. and so. 10 10
Newport, Cong. church, B. 3 00—20 67
1,984 19

VERMONT.

Addison county.
Bristol, Horace Prime, 100 00
Middlebury, H. M. Boardman, 1 00
New Haven, Cong. ch. and so. 207 80
Ripton, Cong. ch. and so. 25 35—334 15
Bennington county.
Bennington, ANNA C. PARK, to constitute herself H. M. 100 00
Bennington Center, Cong. ch. and so. 245 00
Dorset, Cong. ch. and so. 32 00
Manchester, Cong. ch. and so., to const. THEODORE SWIFT, H. M., 161.68; H. P. S., 25; MRS. Bates, left on dying bed, 2; 188 68—565 68
Caledonia co. Conf. of Ch's. T. M Howard, Tr.
Peacham, Cong. ch. and so. 50 35
St. Johnsbury, South Cong. ch. and so. 374.33; North Cong. ch. and so. 152; "Friends of Missions," 1,600; Erastus Fairbanks' Estate, 500; Franklin Fairbanks, 500; Rev. Henry W. Jones, with previous dona. to const. MRS. HANNAH E. JONES, H. M., 70; a friend, 5; S. T. C. 5; 3,206 33—3,256 68
Chittenden county.
Burlington, 3d Cong. ch. and so. 100 00
Hinesburgh, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Jericho Centre, Cong. ch. and so. 35 00—145 00
Essex county.
Granby, Loomis Wells, 4 00
Lunenburg, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00—14 00
Franklin co. Aux. Soc. C. B. Swift, Tr.
Georgia, Cong. ch. and so 10 00
Grand Isle county.
South Hero and Grand Isle, Cong. ch. and so. 28 00
Lamoille county.
Cambridge, Cong. ch. and so. 26 00
Orange county.
Brookfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 15.52; Y. M. C. A., 4; 19 52
Newbury, 1st Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. AMZI B. LYON and JOHN KENDRICK, H. M., 145 50
Strafford, Cong. ch. and so. 40 50
Thetford, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 50; a friend of Missions, 10; 60 00—265 52
Orleans county.
Barton, M. A. F. 5 00
Morgan, Mrs. Wm. Little, 1 15
Newport, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 21 16
North Craftsbury, ch. and so. 17; a "bone of contention," 8; 25 00
West Charleston, Cong. ch. and so., with prev. dona. to const. CHAS. CARPENTER, H. M., 80 00—132 31
Rutland county.
Benson, ———, 1 00
Brandon, Cong. ch. and so. 26 00
Castleton, Cong. ch. and.so. 48 00
Pawlet, a friend, 5 00
Rutland, James Ledget, 5 00
West Rutland, Cong. ch. and so. 121 00—206 00
Washington county, Aux. Soc. G. W. Scott, Tr.
Berlin, James Hobart, 1 00
Middlesex, a friend, 1 00
Montpelier, Cong. ch. and so. 156 87—158 87
Windham co. Aux. Soc. C. F. Thompson, Tr.
Brattleboro, Central ch. and so. m. c. 120; N. W. Goddard, 30; H. H., 5; 155 00
Dummerston, Cong. ch. and so., of which to const. Rev. L. G. CHASE, H. M., 50; 80 60
Putney, Rev. A. Foster, 5 00
West Brattleboro, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00
West Townshend, Cong. ch. and so. 13 15
Westminster, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 2 10
Windham, Cong. ch. and so. 33 64—314 49
Windsor co. Aux. Soc. Rev. C. B. Drake and J. Steele, Tr's.
Chester, J. N. Moore, 10 00
Hartford, Cong. ch. and so. 39 25
Norwich, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Pomfret, Cong. ch. and so. 8 85— -73 10
5,529 80

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable county.
East Falmouth, Cong. ch. and so., pastor and wife, 40 00
North Falmouth, Cong. ch. and so. 18 00
Orleans, Cong. ch. and so. 27.50; Rev. C. E. Harwood, 15; 42 50
Truro, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 20 00—120 50
Berkshire county.
Becket, Cong. ch. and so. 15 20
Great Barrington, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 76 85
Hinsdale, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 10 00
Housatonic, Cong. ch. and so. and s. s. 44 26
Lee, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. Wellington Smith, to const. Mrs. WM. A. SHANNON and Mrs. EDW'D. BOSWORTH, H. M., 200;) 750 00
Richmond, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
South Williamstown, Mrs. Lucy Young, for Japan, 100 00
Stockbridge, Cong. ch. and so. 35 93
Williamstown, 1st Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 8 25-1,050 49
Bristol county.
Fall River, Central ch. m. c., for Papal Lands, 32.71; Mrs. L. M. Eddy, deceased, her last cont. for the debt, by her daughter, Mrs. Parsons, 20; 52 71
Hebronville, L. I. Bourne, 5 00
Mansfield, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so. 8 79
Norton, Mrs. E. B. Wheaton, 300 00
Raynham, Rev. Asa Mann, 10; Mrs. M. W. Mann, 5; 15 00
Taunton, Trin. Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. John E. Sanford, 50), 257.50; West Cong. ch. and so. 29.13; 286 63—668 13
Brookfield Asso'n. William Hyde, Tr.
Brimfield, Cong. ch. and so. 38 00
Brookfield, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Gilbertville, Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 25 00
New Braintree, Cong. ch. and so. 70 00
North Brookfield, J. E. Porter, 100 00
Southbridge, S. M. Lane, 100 00
Spencer, L. Prouty, 20 00
Ware, cash, 25 00
West Brookfield, Henry Wilkins, 2 00—385 00
Essex county.
Andover, Young Ladies of Abbott Academy, 130.50; South Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 50; two members of Chapel ch. 15: a friend, 10; a friend, 5; 210 50

Ballardvale, Cong. ch. and s. s. 10 00
North Andover, Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 50; S. S. T., 50 cts. 50 50
Salem, Crombie St. Cong. ch. and so. 135 00 —406 00

Essex county, North.
Amesbury and Salisbury, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Bradford, Mrs. D. C. Kimball, 10 00
Groveland, Cong. ch. and so. 14 00
Haverhill, Dea. Albert Wentworth, to const. his wife, Mrs. Hattie A. Wentworth, H. M., 100 00
Ipswich, South Cong. ch. and so. 73.50; 1st Cong. ch. and so. 50; 123 50
Newburyport, Prospect St. Cong. ch. and so., 113.21; North Cong. ch. and so. 52.81; 166 02
North Haverhill and Plaistow, N. H. Cong. ch., G. Merrill and Eliza W. Merrill, 200 00
West Haverhill, M., 4 00
West Newbury, 2d Cong ch. and so. 18 95—651 47

Essex co. South Conf. of Ch's. C. M. Richardson, Tr.
Beverly, Dane St. Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 28 12
Boxford, 1st Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 30 00
Danvers, A friend in 1st ch. 10 00
Gloucester, Ev. Cong. ch. and so. to const. Mrs. Mary Abbott, Mrs. Mary P. Tucker, and Frederick Allen, H. M., 210 66
Lynn, Central Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. m. c. 25.96) 128 31
Manchester, Coug. ch. and so. 98 61
Middleton, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
North Beverly, Cong. ch. and so. 75 00
Peabody, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Salem, Members of Tabernacle ch. to const. Miss Mary T. Goodhue, H. M. 145 75
South Peabody, Rockville Cong. ch. 15 00
West Boxford, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 19 08—785 53

Franklin co. Aux. Soc. William F. Root, Tr.
Bernardston, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so. 12 50
Charlemont, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Deerfield, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so. 31 00
Greenfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 5 59
Montague, Cong. ch. and so. 60 00
Northfield, Trin. ch. and so. 29 18
Orange, Central Ev. Cong. ch. and so. 7 48
Shelburne, Cong. ch. and so. 8 16
Sunderland, Cong. ch. and so. to coust. with previous dona. Mrs. Sarah Phillips Arms, and Alanson Hubbard, H. M. 40 14—199 05

Hampden co. Aux. Society. Charles Marsh, Tr.
Agawam, Cong. ch. and so. 93 17
Chicopee, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 91 00
East Granville, Cong. ch. and so. 45 00
East Longmeadow, Cong. ch. and so. 40 50
Feeding Hills, Cong. ch. and so. 7 00
Holyoke, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 24 64
Huntington, 2d Cong. ch. and so., 34.50; m. c. 28; 62 50
Longmeadow, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 23.15; Gents' Benev. Soc. 89.35; Ladies ditto, 58.65; 171 15
Ludlow, Cong. ch. and so. 42 62
Mitteneague, Cong. ch. and so. 50 00
Monson, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. E. F. Morris, 100; to const. Edward L. Morris, H. M., 174.47; Gatbered among neighbors, 17.60; 192 07
Southwick, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Springfield, for the Feast of Ingathering, 2,000; "Birthday Gift," 500; South Cong. ch. and so. 277, ditto m. c. 55.48; "From the H.'s," 60; "Over and above," 25; 2,917 48
Westfield, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 159 82
West Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 16 00—3,922 95

Hampshire county Aux. Soc.
Amherst, Friends, 28; S. C. Carter, to reduce the debt, 25; 53 00
Belchertown, Cong. ch. and so. to const. Mrs. Carrie E. Lyman, H. M. 150 56
Easthampton, Minerva G. Gale, 20 00
Florence, Sarah Stoddard Williston, (In memoriam), 200 00
Granby, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 13 00
Greenwich, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 62 56
Hadley, Russell Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 17 73
Northampton, Edwards ch. and so. 117.98; 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 33.29; 151 27
Plainfield, Cong. ch. and so. 59 76
Southampton, Cong. ch. and so. with prev. dona. to const. David B. Phelps, H. M. 64 00
South Hadley, Mt. Holyoke Seminary, m. c. 15 00
Westhampton, Cong. ch. and so. 61.57; I. G. Jewett, 5; 66 57
Williamsburgh, Cong. ch. and so. 38 00—911 45

Middlesex county.
Auburndale, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 81 67
Bedford, Trin. Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. m. c. 26.27); 58 27
Billerica, Cong. ch. and so. 65 00
Cambridge, Shepard Cong. ch. and so 12 00
Cambridgeport, Prospect St. Cong ch. and so., Mandell family, 20; ditto m. c. 68.74; Chapel Ch. m. c. 2.63; C. R. Patch, 1; 92 37
Concord, Trin. Cong. ch. and so. 50; Thomas P. Carleton, 1; 51 00
Framingham, Plymouth ch. and so. 50 00
Lexington, Hancock Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Lincoln, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 181 25
Lowell, G. W. Shattuck, 10 00
Melrose, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so. 18 50
Newton, Eliot Cong. ch. and so. 920.12; 2d Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 34.53; 954 65
Newton Centre, Mrs. Beulah F. Cousens, to const. herself H. M., 100; "No name please," 5; Miss Susan Cushing, 5; 110 00
Reading, Mrs. Amos Temple, 5 00
Sherborn, Pilgrim Cong. ch. and so. 27 00
Somerville, E. W. Haynes, 5 00
Southboro, Pilgrim Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 27 00
South Framingham, Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 100 00
South Natick, John Eliot ch. and so. 62 92
Sudbury, Cong. ch. and so. 70 00
Tewksbury, Cong. ch. and so. to const. Mrs. Clarissa J. Kittredge, H. M. 100 00
Waltham, Trin. Cong. ch. and so. to const. H. E. Skeele, H. M. 171 52
Wakefield, Cong. ch. and so. 302 70
Waverly, Cong. ch. and so. 46 37
Winchester, Cong. ch. and so. 1,712.50; Mrs. Thatcher, 25; 1,737 50
Woburn, 1st Cong. ch. and so., Mrs. Gilbert Richardson, 5 00—4,354 72

Middlesex Union.
Ashby, Cong. ch. and so. 12 50
Ayer, Cong. ch. and so. 7 80
Dunstable, Cong. ch. and so. 11 10
Groton, Union Ortho. ch. and so. 211 70
Pepperell, Cong. ch. and so. 15 05
Westford, C. F. Keyes, 30; Rev. L. Luce, 5; Mrs. R. E. G. Luce, 2; 37 00—295 15

Norfolk county.
Braintree, 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 9 00
Brookline, Harvard Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 15 00
Canton, Evan. Cong. ch. and so. 130 72
Cohasset, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 92 25
Dedham, Allin Evan. Cong. ch. and so., special coll. 209; m. c. coll. 28.58; 237 58
Dover, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so. 4 00

Foxboro, Rev. Bernard Paine, 10 00
Franklin, Cong. ch. and so. 69 05
Holbrook, Mrs. Prudence D. Holbrook, to const. Miss ELLEN H. WELLMAN and Miss ANNIE D. WELLMAN, H. M. 200; Miss Sarah J. Holbrook, to const. Mrs. OLIVE M. HOLBROOK, H. M. 100; 300 00
Hyde Park, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 102 06
Medfield, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 85.36; m. c. 15; L. E. A. 10; 110 36
Needham, Cong. ch. and so. 7; E. C. Frost, 5; 12 00
Quincy, B. C. H. 100 00
Randolph, Cong. ch. and so. (collected in 1875), 111 55
South Braintree, Cong. ch. and so. 13 38
South Weymouth, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 80 00
Walpole, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so. 32 87
West Medway, Cong. ch. and so. 103.75; Mrs. E. C. T. Robbins, 1; A friend, 50 cts. 105 25
Weymouth, 1st Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 11 00—1,546 07
Old Colony Auxiliary.
Rochester, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Plymouth county.
Abington, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 12 76
Bridgewater, Central Sqr. Cong. ch. and so., to constitute JOSHUA E. CRANE, Jr., H. M. 105 00
Brockton, Porter Evan. ch. and so. 169.50, m. c. 40.73; Isaac Packard, 2; 212 23
Campello, a friend, 20 00
Rockland, Cong. ch. and so., to constitute Mrs. DORINDA SHAW and ALBERT F. KELLEY, H. M. 200 00
Scituate, Cong. ch. and so. 14 50—564 49
Suffolk county.
Boston, Mount Vernon ch. 1,000; Old South ch. 900; Shawmut ch. 617.26; ditto, "Much out of little, as a thank-offering for health and peace," 100; ditto, Mrs. Ira Greenwood, add'l, 10; 2d church (Dorchester), 85.50; ditto, "additional," 100; Ladies of ditto, 554.75; South Evan. ch. (West Roxbury), 249; Eliot ch. 220, ditto, m. c. 36.88; Union ch. 10; a member of ditto, 100; E St. ch. 100; Berkeley St. ch. 100; Park St. ch. 55; Central ch. 50; Salem and Mariner's ch. 50; Vine St. ch. m. c. 25; "Cash, Sept. 7th," 250; E. E. H., 200; A friend, grateful to be "still among the living to do God's work on earth," 100; A friend, 60; "Steward," 30; Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., a special thank-offering, 25; Miss Wheeler, 25; Mrs. J. W. Tucker, 10; Silas A. Quincy, 10; S. R. B. 10; William Norton, 5; Thank-offerlug, for Austria, 5; M. E. Williams, 3.50; Kate A. Duncan, 2; H. M. L., 2; A friend, 2; A Widow's Mite, 2; Two daughters of a foreign missionary, 1.50; Two friends, add'l, for the debt, 1; S., 1; Box in Cabinet, 4.81; 5,153 20
Chelsea, A. M. Dutch, 10 00—5,163 20
Worcester co. North.
Phillipston, 1st Cong. ch. and so., in part, 56 00
Royalston, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 110.50, ditto m. c. 33.50; 144 00
Templeton, Trin. Cong. ch. and so. 17 18
Winchendon, North Cong. ch., Mrs. Reuben Hyde, 100; Rev. D. Foster and wife, 10; 110 00—327 18
Worcester co. Central Asso'n. E. H. Sanford, Tr.
Douglas, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Northboro, Cong. ch. and so., to const. MILO HILDRETH, H. M. 290 12
West Berlin, F. R. 3 00
West Boylston, Cong. ch. and so. 14, ditto m. c. 25; 39 00
Worcester, Piedmont Cong. ch. and so. 65.35; Union Cong. ch., Estate of Mrs. T. S. Boardman, 15; David Whitcomb, 1,000; Mrs. David Whitcomb, 500; Mrs. A. D. Foster, 100; Rev. and Mrs. J. M. R. Easton, 15; Mrs. A. H. W., 10; Mrs. R. P. Dunn, 10; G., 2; "A mite," 50c.; 1,717 85—2,064 97
Worcester co. South Conf. of Ch's. William R. Hill, Tr.
Grafton, Evan. Cong. ch. and so. 123 72
Westboro, Evan. Cong. ch. and so. 101.88; E. T., 15; 116 88
Whitinsville, Cong. ch. and so. 2,337, m. c. collections, 6 mos. 181.25; 2,518 25—2,758 85
———, M. H. F. S. 10 00
———, a friend, 1 00
26,196 20

Legacies.—Greenwich, Lydia H. Gibbs, by Charles S. Record, Ex'r. 25 00
Nantucket, Dr. E. P. Fearing, by Jos. Mitchell, Ex'r, 500 00
Ware, Orrin Sage, by William and William S. Hyde, Ex'rs, 5,000 00
Whitinsville, E. W. Fletcher, by Charles P. Whitin, Ex'r, 500 00—6,025 00
32,221 20

RHODE ISLAND.

Barrington, Cong. ch. and so. 200 00
Little Compton, United Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. 15.27 for Papal Lands), 105 80
Pawtucket, Rev. C. Blodgett, 50; H. M. Blodgett, 50; 100 00
Providence, Central Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 500; Pilgrim Cong. ch. and so. 300; a friend, 50; Miss Sarah P. Phillips, for the new Young Men's Boarding Hall at Sisseton Agency, Dakota Mission, 10; Mrs. C. Foster, 5; a friend, Centennial Offering, 5; 870 00
Tiverton, Cong. ch. and so. 6 50—1,282 30

Legacies — Coventry, Mary Lincoln, by Joel M. Spencer, Ex'r, 800 00
2,082 30

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield county.
Danbury, E. T. Hoyt, 100 00
Darien, Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. ROBERT C. BELL, H. M. 60 00
Fairfield, A member of Cong. ch. 50 00
Greenwich, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 33.46; ditto a friend, 100; 133 46
Huntington, Cong. ch and so. 50 00
New Fairfield, Cong. ch. and so. 34; Enoch Knapp, to const. ISAAC SEELEY KNAPP, H. M. 100; 134 00
Norwalk, 1st Cong. ch. and so., to const. CHARLES ELWOOD LOCKWOOD and WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD, H. M. 200 00
Sherman, Cong. ch. and so. 15 45
Stratford, Cong. ch. and so., with prev. dona., to const. Mrs. ELIZABETH A. BOOTH, H. M. 83 00—825 91
Hartford county. E. W. Parsons, Tr.
Canton Centre, a friend, 5 00
Collinsville, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 6 16
East Granby, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
East Hartford, Cong. ch. and so. 40 00
East Windsor, Cong ch. and so., with prev. dona., to const. FREDERICK J. ALLEN, H. M. 60 00
Farmington, Rev. Thomas K. Fessenden 10 00
Hartford, "A father, in memory of alleviated trials the past year," 50; E. R., 50; Peripateticus, 30; A. M. M., 10; 140 00
South Windsor, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 86 37
Suffield, Ladies' Foreign Miss'y Association, 78 55
West Hartland, Cong. ch. and so. 12 00
Windsor, Cong. ch. and so. 107 63

Windsor Locks, Cong. ch. and so., to const. Mrs. SARAH M. HAYDEN, H. M. 104 27

659 98
Less, postage for 2 years, 5 00—654 98

Litchfield county. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.
Canaan, Fanny S. Cowles, 2 00
Lakeville, "Village Prayer Meeting," 21 00
Milton, G. J. H. 1 00
North Cornwall, Benevolent Asso'n, to const. RUSSELL R. PRATT, H. M. 107 00
Terryville, Cong. ch. and so. 182 00
Thomaston, Cong. ch. aud so. 36 03
West Winsted, J. J. Whiting, 10 00
Winchester, Cong. ch. and so. 20 80
Winsted, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 74 91
Woodbury, North Cong. ch. and so. 42 00—496 74

Middlesex co. E. C. Hungerford, Tr.
Clinton, Cong. ch. and so. 20 03
East Haddam, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 34 32
Middletown, A lady friend in 1st ch. 10; Benjamin Douglas, 90 cents. 10 90
Old Saybrook, Cong. ch. and so. 19; a friend, 10; 29 00
Portland, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. T. Sellew and Miss M. White, 10 00—104 25

New Haven county. F. T. Jarman, Agent.
Ansonia, Cong. ch. and so. 60 46
Bethany, 1st Ch. of Christ, 10 00
Derby, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 40 50
Fair Haven, 3d Cong. ch. and so. 85 39
Guilford, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 90; do. for miss'y among Indians, 5; do., friend, 50; 145 00
Naugatuck, Cong. ch. and so. 150 00
New Haven, Howard Ave. Cong. ch. and so. 65; North Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 10.06; do., J. L. Ensign, 30; do., a friend, 20; 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 4.39; R. E. Rice, to const. Rev. QUINCY L. DOWD, H. M. 50; M. T. Landfear, 25; Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. 20; a friend in Yale College, 10; a friend, 10; Rev. Joel Mann, 5; M. S. D., 3; 252 45
North Haven, E. Dickerman, 2 00
Waterbury, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 442.12, 1st Cong. ch. and so. in part, 100; 542 12—1,287 92

New London county. C. Butler and L. A. Hyde, Trs.
Bozrahville, Cong. ch. and so. 4 25
Greeneville, Cong. ch. and so. 93 00
Griswold, Cong. ch. and so. 5; do. m. c. 3.50; 8 50
Groton, Cong. ch. and so. to const. Mrs. IDA S. CAMPBELL, H. M. 144 00
Hanover, Cong. ch. and so. 56 50
Mohegan, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 18 95
New London, 1st Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. for Papal Lands. 25), 100; do. do. m. c. 98.10; a friend, for nominally Christian Lands, 50; 248 10
Norwich, Broadway Cong. ch. and so. 13.47; do. a friend of missions saved by retrenchment to const. W. R. BURNHAM, H. M., 100; 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 4.92; Mrs. F. B. Perkins, 5; 123 39
Stonington, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 15 50—712 19

Tolland county. E. C. Chapman, Tr.
Andover, Cong. ch. aud so. 30 50
Mansfield, 2d Cong. ch. and so. add'l, 5 00
Stafford Springs, Cong. ch. and so. 100 00
Union, Cong. ch. and so. 8 00—143 50

Windham county.
Ashford, C. P. Grosvenor, 25 00
East Hampton, 156 20 rec'd from 1st Cong. ch. in April was ack'd by mistake as from East Hampton, Mass.
Scotland, Cong. ch. and so. 63 00
West Killingly, Westfield Cong. ch. and so. 93 96
Woodstock, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 54 00—235 96

N———, a friend, 200 00

4,661 45

Legacies. — Hartford, Oswin Welles, by Cassius Welles, Ex'r, 1,000 00
Sharon, Harry Cowles, by Richard Smith, Ex'r, 26 96
Suffield, Miss Betsey Hanchett, by Wm. H. Remington, Adm'r, 310 84—1,337 80

5,999 25

NEW YORK.

Aquebogue, Cong. ch. and so. 60 00
Binghamton, C. L. N. 1 00
Brasher Falls, Presb. ch. 10 00
Brooklyn, Ch. of Pilgrims, S. B. Chittenden, 250; Plymouth ch., Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan W. Hayes, 100; Mrs. Catherine M. Gilmore, 1; 351 00
Canandaigua, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 113 60
Chenango county, ———, 10 00
Chenango Forks, Cong. ch. and so. 12 75
Coxsackie, M. Lusk, 5 00
Crown Point, Rev. John T. Marsh, 13 42
Danby, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Dansville, Mrs. M. F. W. Abbott, 30 00
Duchess Co., a friend, 1 00
East Bloomfield, Cong. ch. and so. 41.50; Rev. J. P. Skeele, 10; 51 50
Flushing, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Fredonia, T. S. HUBBARD, to const. himself H. M. 100 00
Livonia, 1st Presb. ch. 27 00
Maine, Cong. ch. and so. 14 00
Middle Granville, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. (for Mexico), 5; N. E. Hall, 5; Miss Eliza Hall, 5; 15 00
Millbrook, M. B. P. 10 00
Mooers, Rev. Willard Child, 10 00
Morristown, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Morrisville, Cong. ch. and so. 41 00
New York, William E. Dodge, 5,000; Hannah Ireland, 100; G. G. Williams, 100; Henry F. Hills, 100; S. T. Gordon, 100; R. L. and A. Stuart, ins. on books sent to Japan mission, 62.87; Rev. E. D. G. Prime, 25; H. B. Tompkins, 25; Prof. D. S. Martin, 5; W. Ballard, for Mexico, 5; Mrs. A. C. 5; D. I. C. 5; 5,532 87
North Walton, Cong. ch. and so. 10 25
Osceola, Cong. ch. and so. 4 60
Otisco, Foreign Miss'y Soc. 16 50
Paris Hill, Cong. ch. and so. 18 66
Perry Centre, S. R. Barber, 10 00
Port Richmond, Rev. T. S. Goodwin, 20 00
Rensselaer Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Rocky Point, m. c. Mount Sinai Parish, 18 00
Syracuse, Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D., 25 00
Versailles, B. F. Hall. 10 00
Volney, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00
Wading River, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. and so. 73 53
West Groton, Cong. ch. and so. 14 63
Westmoreland, Friends, 2 00
Whitney's Point, Cong. ch. and so. 2 00—6,714 31

Legacies. — Rochester, David H. Little, by Wm. S. Little, Ex'r, 1,000 00

7,714 31

NEW JERSEY.

Camden, Mrs. Edward Hall, 10 00
East Orange, Grove St. Cong. ch. and so., R. B. H., 5 00
Morristown, Mrs. A. Beach, 10 50
Newark, Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., 25; two friends, to save from retrenchment, 5; 30 00
Orange Valley, Cong. ch. and so. 100; Alex. Brownlie, 20; 120 00
Parsippany, Mrs. Jane Ford, 20; Rev. C. C. Parker, 10; Mr. I. L. Condit, 5; C. E. Parker, 5; Miss M. N. Parker, 2; 42 00
Princeton, Rev. Frederic Vinton, 15 50
Stanley, Cong. ch. and so. 6 02—239 02
Legacies. — Orange, Cyrus Richards, by Geo. W. Richards, M. D., Ex'r, 100 00

339 02

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, J. W. Weir, 50 00

Le Raysville, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Philadelphia, Charles Burnham, 100; John Sparhawk, with previous dona. to const. Rev. GERALD F. DALE, Jr. H. M. 25; A friend, Plymouth ch. 10; 135 00
Pittsburgh, Ross St. Welsh Cong. ch. for Mexico, 60 18
Waterford, Rev. S. Bryant, 2 00
Wilkesbarre, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00—272 18

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 8.24; E. Whittlesey, 20; 28 24

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hendersonville, Rev. W. H. Williams, 10 00

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, A friend of missions, 2 00

OHIO.

Atwater, Cong. ch. and so. 40 00
Belpre, Cong. ch. and so. 46 75
Brookfield, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Burton, Rev. Charles Cutler, 10 00
Cincinnati, Agamemnon, 40 00
Claridon, Cong. ch. and so. 21 60
Cleveland, Euclid Ave. Cong. ch. and so. 94.51; T. P. Handy, 100; H. C. Haydn, 11.55; 206 06
Coolville, Cong. ch. and so. 16.50
Evansport, Mrs. H. C. Southworth, 5 00
Garrettsville, Cong. ch. and so. 9 54
Hudson, Cong. ch. and so. 30 00
Huntsburg, Cong. ch. and so. 12 55
Lawrence, Betsey McGuire, 2 00
Lexington, Rev. W. T. Richardson, 10 00
Oberlin, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 26.78; Homer Johuson, 10; 36 78
Painesville, G. H. Higgins, 6 10
Palmyra, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. 11 00
Parisville, Rev. Daniel W. Hughes and wife, 5 00
Pomeroy, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. 9 50
Richfield, Mrs. Sophronia M. Shailer, 20 00
Bootstown, Cong. ch. and so. 20.50; Gad Case, special, 5; 25 50
Ruggles, Cong. ch. and so. 57 50
Tallmadge, Cong. ch. and so. 6.20; Luther Shaw, 10.20; 16 40
Windham, Cong. ch. and so. 6 00—653 78

INDIANA.

Crawfordsville, Rev. H. H. Benson, 10 00
Orland, Cong. ch. and so. 9 00——19 00

ILLINOIS.

Altona, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Atlanta, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Anrora, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 35 40
Bushnell, L. Sperry, 10; "L. M." 5; 15 00
Byron, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Chandlerville, Cong. ch. and so. 15 75
Chesterfield, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Chicago, Unexpended bal. of collections for expenses of meeting of Am. Board in 1875, 30.52; Rev. E. W. Clark, add'l, 10; A friend, 5; Two mites from a widow and her invalid daughter, 2.50; A friend, 1; A friend, 50 cts. 49 52
Dallas City, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Dover, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Dwight, Cong. ch. and so. 16 95
Earlville, Cong. ch. and so. 35 25
Elgin, G. P. LORD, with previous dona. to const. himself H. M. 50 00
Galesburg, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 129.25; A member of 1st ch. of Christ, 4; 133 25
Galva, Cong. ch. and so. 30 50
Grand Detour, F. and M. Hemenway, 10 00
Granville, Cong. ch. and so. and S. S. 45 37
Greenville, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. Rev. F. A. Armstrong, 3) 3 95
Gridley, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Hennepin, Cong ch. and so. 5 35
Henry, Mrs. H. Hoyt, 1 00
Hinsdale, Philip Leonard to coust. Mrs. MARY J. LEONARD, JOHN J. LEONARD, and himself, H. M. 300 00
Illini, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 2 00
La Harp, Cong. ch. and so. 13 50
Mendon, Cong. ch. and so. 33 00
Nebraska, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Nora, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. Rev. S. Penfield, 5); 12 75
Odell, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. from Mrs. H. A. Dana, 25); 37 60
Onarga, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Ontario, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 37 00
Paw Paw, Indep. Union ch. 13 60
Payson, Mrs. E. Scarborough and daughter, 15 00
Peru, Rev. F. Bascom, 6 00
Plainfield, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. from Rev. Ed. Ebbs, 10); 33; Mary T. Murray, 5; 38 00
Polo, Rev. R. M. Pearson, 5 00
Poplar Grove, Cong. ch. and so. 8 50
Prairie City, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Princeton, Rev. H. L. Boltwood, 10 00
Rockford, La. Miss. so. of 1st Cong. ch. 10; Rev. Hope Brown, 5; S. B. H. 5; 20 00
Sheffield, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Sterling, Cong. ch. and so. 72 25
Summer Hill, Cong. ch. and so. 11 75
Wheaton, Friends, 2 00–1,220 24

MICHIGAN.

Adrian, Woman's Miss. Society, 2 35
Bay City, Charles W. Wilder, 5 00
Cedar Springs, Cong. ch. and so. 3 25
Clinton, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00
Covert, Cong. ch. and so. 26 22
Detroit, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Genesee, Cong. ch. and so. 9 00
Hillsdale, Rev. Hiram Smith, 10 00
Hudson, A friend, 5 00
Ida, Cong. ch. and so. 4 00
Lansing, C. B. Stebbins, with previous dona. to const. E. V. W. BROKAW, H. M. 50; Rev. T. P. Prudden, 15; 65 00
Leland, Cong. ch. and so. 8 00
Ludington, A few friends, 4 00
Niles, William Wares, 20 00
Olivet, Rev. Charles Spooner, 1 00
Otsego Lake, Cong. ch. and so. 4 50
Port Huron, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 80; Cash, 1; 81 00
Sandstone, A deceased sister, 2 00
St. Johns, Cong. ch. and so. 8 90
St. Joseph, Cong. ch. and so. 21 75—317 97

MISSOURI.

Barton City, Cong. ch. and so. 11 17
Bevier, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. 3 00
Breckenridge, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00
Kidder, Cong. ch. and so. 4 50
Lamar, Cong. ch. and so. 4 58
Palmyra, German Cong ch. and so. 2 00
St. Louis, Mrs. M. K. Jones, 3 00——55 25

MINNESOTA.

Afton, Cong. ch. and so. 2 50
Austin, Cong. Uniou church, to const. Rev. C. E. WRIGHT, H. M. 100 00
Cannon Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Clear Water, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00
Detroit, "S.," 3 00
Elgin, Cong. ch. and so. 6 00
Faribault, A woman, 2 00
Glencoe, Cong. ch. and so. 6 00
Lake City, Cong. ch. and so., to const. Rev. J. N. WILLIAMS, H. M. 67 15
Minneapolis, Plymouth ch. and so. 29 54
Montevideo, Cong. ch. and so. 2 68
Northfield, Cong. ch. and so. 81.21; Rev. J. W. Strong, D. D., special, 10; 91 21
Owatonna, Cong. ch. and so. 19 00
Plainview, Cong. ch. and so. 39 90
Rose Creek, Cong. ch. and so. 1 64
Rushford, Cong. ch. and so. 5 15
Smithfield, J. Kopp, 15 00—430 77

IOWA.

Alden, Cong. ch. and so. 12 00
Anita, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Belle Plain, Rev. D. Lane, 5 00

Bellevue, Ladies and S. S. of Cong. ch.	4 25	
Belmond, Rev. J. D. Sands,	1 00	
Cedar Rapids, a friend,	5 00	
Central City, Mrs. Blodgett, 2; Mrs. Alderson, 3;	5 00	
Chester, Cong. ch. and so.	55 00	
College Springs, Cong. ch. and so.	16 75	
Council Bluffs, Cong. ch. and so.	6 00	
Davenport, Cong. ch. and so., of wh. m. c. 10.10;	103 15	
Denmark, Rev. H. K. Edson, add'l, 25; Day & Ingalls, 10;	35 00	
Des Moines, Plymouth Cong. ch. and so.	112 00	
Fairfax, Cong. ch and so.	20 00	
Fairfield, Cong. ch. and so.	15 00	
Fort Madison, M. B. Willson,	5 00	
Gilmau, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	
Glenwood, Rev. L. S. Williams, add'l,	5 00	
Green Mountain, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	37 00	
Grinnell, Mrs. S. F. Shaw,	10 00	
Hampton, Cong. ch. and so.	16 00	
Iowa City, Rev. George Thacher, D. D., 50; a friend, 20;	70 00	
Lansing, Cong. ch. and so.	11 25	
Lewis, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00	
Magnolia, Miss P. A. Hillis,	5 00	
Monroe, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	5 62	
Old Man's Creek, Welsh Cong. ch. and so.	19 00	
Oskaloosa, Cong. ch. and so.	100 81	
Otisville, Cong. ch. and so.	4 00	
Otley, Cong. ch. and so.	1 25	
Postville, Cong. ch. and so.	3 75	
Salem, H. Watts,	20 00	
Sheldon, Cong. ch. and so.	6 50	
Sioux City, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	13 00	
Wittemberg, Cong. ch. and so.	12 80	—776 13
Legacies.—Grinnell, Charles F. Dike, by Mrs. C. F. Dike, Ex'x,		2,000 00
		2,776 13

WISCONSIN.

Alderly, Mrs. E. Hubbard,	4 00	
Alto, Holland Presb. church,	8 00	
Bark River, Libarius ch. and so.	4 64	
Beloit, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	12 00	
Bristol and Paris, Cong. ch. and so.	60 00	
Clinton, Cong. ch. and so.	35 00	
Delafield, Tabernacle Cong. ch. and so.	9 86	
Eau Claire, Cong. ch. and so.	37 00	
Fox Lake, Christian Asso'n of Fox Lake Seminary,	3 40	
Fort Howard, Cong. ch. and so. 116, ditto, m. c. 24; Miss H. A. Curtis, 10;	150 00	
Genesee, Cong. ch. and so., add'l,	1 50	
Genoa Junction, Cong. ch. and so.	2 00	
Koshkonong, Cong ch. and so.	8 00	
Leeds, Cong. ch. and so.	5 30	
New Richmond, Cong. ch. and so.	14 55	
Potosi, Mount Zion and Burton, ch's,	26 50	
Princeton, Cong. ch. and so.	2 00	
Racine, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	11 61	
Ripon, "Grateful,"	100 00	
Rosendale, Cong. ch. and so. 36; Ladies' Miss'y Asso'n, 15;	51 00	
Royalton, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	
Sun Prairie, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.	5 00	
Union Grove, Cong. ch. and so.	53 82	
Viroqua, Cong. ch. and so.	3 00	
Waukesha, Cong. ch. and so., add'l,	23 00	
Wauwatosa, Cong. ch. and so., with previous dona., to const. Rev. George W. Nelson, H. M.	23 00	
———, National Home, Rev. J. W. Baker, 10; O. W. Paine, 2;	12 00	
———, From a family in Wisconsin,	3 25	—680 43

KANSAS.

Junction City, Cong. ch. and so.	12 00	
Olathe, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	
Tonganoxie, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00	— 27 00

NEBRASKA.

Columbus, Cong. ch. and so. 10.55; Rev. J. A. Reed, 10;	20 55	
Steele City, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.	5 00	
Weeping Water, Cong. ch. and so.	12 48	—38 03

CALIFORNIA.

Antioch, Cong. ch. and so.	8 64	
Grass Valley, Cong. ch. and so.	17 84	
Oakland, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 103.12, ditto, special, 198.91; S. Richards, 600;	902 03	
Sacramento, Cong. ch. and so.	114 77	
San Francisco, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 311.91; Plymouth ch. and so. 260.94;	572 85	
Santa Cruz, Cong. ch. and so.	30 52	—1,646 65

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Elk Point, Cong. ch. and so.	2 28	
Sioux Falls, Rev. A. D. Adams and wife,	5 00	—7 28

CANADA.

Province of Quebec,—		
Montreal, American Presb. church, 459.10; an Old Subscriber, 21.95;	481 05	
Sherbrooke, S. A. Hurd,	5 00	—486 05

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

Germany, Hamburg, August Godefroy, for Micronesia,	112 00
India, Madura, Rev. T. S. Burnell,	50 00
Sandwich Islands, Hawaii, a friend,	1,112 50
Turkey, Samokove church and others, for the new Zulu Station, 15.05; a friend, 20; Van, Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds, add'l, 15;	50 05

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

From Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior, Mrs. Francis Bradley, Evanston, Illinois, Treasurer,	1,199 77
From Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific, Mrs. R. E. Cole, Treasurer, for Miss Rappleye's school at Broosa,	340 00

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

Maine. — Camden, Elm St. Cong. s. s. 10; Cumberland, Cong. s. s., for school in Vilpath, India, 68; Searsport, "Little Willie's Mite Box," 2;	80 00
New Hampshire. — Bristol, 1st Cong. ch. and so., for Abbott Mission School, 20; Nelson, Cong. s. s. 12;	32 00
Vermont. — Alburgh, Cong. s. s. 5; Georgia, Cong. s. s. 20; Greensborough, Cong. s. s. 5; St. Johnsbury, South Cong. s. s., for Normal School at Harpoot, 95.52; Westminster, Cong. s. s. 10;	141 89
Massachusetts.—Campello, Cong. s. s. 41.63; Peru, Cong. s. s. 6; Reading, Bethesda s. s. 60;	107 63
Rhode Island.—Providence, Union Cong. s. s.	25 00
Connecticut. — Terryville, Boy's Mission Circle,	9 35
New York. — Churchville, Cong. s. s., for native preacher at Erzroom, 10; Flushing, First Cong. s. s., for Boy's School at Ahmednuggur, 40; Norwich Cong. s. s., to const. Samuel Scoville, Jr., H. M., 100;	150 00
New Jersey. — Stanley, Hillside Mission s. s.	20 00
Ohio. — Huntsburg, Cong. s. s.	10 00
Minnesota. — Cannon Falls, Cong. s. s. 15; Plainview, Cong. s. s. 7.87;	22 87
Michigan. — Ida, Cong. s. s. 2; St. Johns, Cong. s. s., Miss Nichols' class, 1;	3 00
Iowa. — Magnolia, Cong. s. s., for work of Miss Hillis, Ceylon,	25 25
Wisconsin. — Alderly, Mrs. E. Hubbard, 2; Pleasant Hill, Cong. s. s. 1.50;	3 50

Donations received in August,	$58,446 04
" for the Debt, in August,	516 78
" for Centennial, in August,	1,159 18
	$60,122 00
Legacies received in August,	11,268 80
	$71 390 80
Total, from Sept. 1st, 1875, to August 31st, 1876,	**$458,511 77**

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